

NATIONALISTS IN REICH SIDE WITH REPUBLIC

Ex-Kaiser's Return to Be
Prevented—Prolongation
of Present System

By Wireless

BERLIN, May 14.—The German National Party, the strongest Nationalistic party in Germany and now represented in the Government, has decided to vote for the prolongation law for the protection of the Republic for another two years, which includes an article empowering the Government to prevent the ex-Kaiser's return to Germany. This is the first time that the German Nationalists have openly supported the Republic—not because they love it, but because they well knew that their refusal might result in the resignation of the Cabinet. The German Nationalists, however, do not wish to leave the Government at present.

Their presence in the Cabinet, however, should not induce France to hesitate with the lowering of the number of its troops in the Rhineland, it is said here in official circles, for France pledged itself to do this more than a year ago. Neither the composition of the Government nor any other incident should have a bearing on the fulfillment of this promise, it is averred here.

Thus also the question connected with the raising of the fortifications in Germany built on the east contrary to the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles should be treated separately from the Rhineland question, it is said. So far the Government is determined not to permit the investigation of the destruction of these fortifications by a commission of international officers now that the International Military Control Commission has been withdrawn.

The Reich may, however, ask neutral military experts to inspect this work. The Frankfurter Zeitung believes that the Government should not insist too much on its prestige in this question of minor importance which is the last of the disarmament questions not yet completely settled.

MRS. LAMAR CHOSEN BY COLONIAL DAMES

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The National Society of Colonial Dames in America has elected Mrs. Joseph E. Lamar of Georgia, honorary president of the society. Other officers elected are: Mrs. James E. Andrews, Connecticut, national president; Mrs. William Adams Brown, New York, first vice president; Mrs. Christopher L. Field, Delaware, second vice president; Mrs. Charles Elliot Furness, Minnesota, historian; Mrs. William H. Wilmer, Washington, D. C., secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Williams, Maryland, assistant secretary; and Mrs. Charles Mason, Perrell, Va., registrar.

OPENING NEW LANDS URGED BY MR. ROBINSON

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

GENEVA, May 14.—The development of new countries as a method of meeting the present unemployment problem in Europe, was advocated by Mr. Robinson.

Royal Welcome Awaits Visit of French President to London

Brilliant Social and Diplomatic Functions to Mark Stay
of M. Doumergue in British Capital

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via

Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, May 14.—Details of the ceremonial state visit to London of President Doumergue of France next Monday, announced today, indicate that it will be one of the most brilliant social and diplomatic functions held in England since the war. The President of the French Republic will be attended during his stay from May 16 to 19 inclusive, by Field Marshal Haig, Lord Colebrook, Lord-in-Waiting to the King, and Major Reginald Seymour, Royal Equerry.

The shore batteries will boom a salute as President Doumergue lands at Dover, welcomed by the Prince of Wales.

The King, members of the Royal Family and many notables will meet the French guests at Victoria Station on Monday afternoon, whence the Earl of Granard and a guard of honor of Grenadiers will lead the procession through troop-lined streets to Buckingham Palace. President Doumergue's party includes Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister.

ated by Henry M. Robinson, United States, in a speech at the International Club. This would stimulate the demand for iron and steel and finally yield a good return on the new wealth produced. This plan of exploiting the products of tropical countries must be taken in connection with the strong declaration made by the sub-committee on the prohibitions and restrictions of exportation and importation against all methods for the artificial organization of production.

This resolution which will be presented at the plenary conference is regarded as a symptom of the feeling which undoubtedly exists in international circles against the restriction of the British rubber industry.

School Posters on Kindness Plead Cause of Pupils' Pets

Sketches of Puppies, Kittens, Ducks, and Birds With
Clever Verses Show That City as Well as Farm
Children Know Animals' Needs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—Although New York public school children may not share the farm child's acquaintance with animals, the posters which have poured into the American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Ani-

malists, and many posters emphasize the thought of co-operation with captions such as "Pais," or "Help me to understand you."

Two very yellow ducks sketched in on a background of fresh green grass are captioned "Keep ducks near water"; while a poster showing several ducks waddling and flying over a reedy swamp sums up their needs tersely in the caption "Freedom, food, water."

Many of the posters protest against the cruelties of trapping with such captions as "Traps must go," "Prevent cruelty," or "Cruelty for fashion," surmounted by pictures of foxes and other wild animals.

Writing Kindness in Sky

One "up-to-the-minute" contestant has sketched an airplane engaged in "sky writing," the swirling smoke forming the caption "S. P. C. A. writes it in the sky—Be Kind."

An appeal for horses is made in a poster showing a horse standing uncovered in a driving snowstorm while, in the background, the open garage doors reveal an automobile carefully housed from the weather.

Another poster showing a rather worn looking horse standing under a shady tree on a farm is captioned "He's served his best, he deserves his rest."

The children responded in larger numbers this year than ever before to the society's invitation to join in the contest and while, in former years, at least 75 per cent of the posters were submitted by children in advanced grades, this year about half of the 7500 posters entered in the contest came from the very smallest school children.

The posters will be on exhibition at the society's headquarters until May 21, and gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded for the best examples submitted.

LITTLE ENTENTE PARLEY STARTS

Chief Topics of Discussion
Are Attitude to Hungary
and Russian Recognition

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

JACHIMOV, Czechoslovakia, May 14.—This small spa in the ore (Erzgebirge) mountains, a prosperous other mining town in the Middle Ages, nowadays famous for its radium and uranium, witnessed yesterday afternoon the opening session of the Little Entente conference of the Foreign Ministers of Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia (Dr. Benes, Dr. T. Benes, 1915, Professor Manchester, 1926, and now to Mr. Prandtl.

Jean Mitlneau and Mr. Marinkovitch, respectively) with their diplomatic staffs and representatives of the world press.

The initial sitting of four hours was concerned with the general European situation and the relations of each of these states with its neighbors. The Little Entente attitude to Hungary and the de jure recognition of Russia are the chief items on the agenda. Representatives of the Little Entente press and the British journalists now touring Czechoslovakia are also conferring here for the purpose of closer co-operation. The conference is continuing today and Sunday when a definite announcement of the future policy is expected.

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

BELGRADE, May 14.—The most important points for discussion by the Little Entente conference at Jachimov will be the questions of the alleged Italo-Hungarian pact regarding the Hungarian throne, according to political opinion here. The report that the Italo-Jugoslav controversy will be excluded from the topics is denied by Belgrade. Upon the conclusion of the meeting the delegates will visit the Czechoslovak President, T. C. Masaryk.

The Daily Pravda announces that negotiations between Rome and Belgrade have begun. A competent authority assured The Christian Science Monitor representative that negotiations were imminent, though they had not yet started, and that confidence of favorable conclusions was generally expressed.

EGYPT MAY FOLLO GEORGIA WATER PLAN

ATLANTA, Ga. (Special Correspondence)—The system of water examination and purification used in Georgia will be copied in Egypt, according to Dr. H. H. Rashid of Cairo, a chemist of the Egyptian Government, who is here to study this state's methods of handling water supplies.

Dr. Rashid has spent several days in the state laboratories watching the examination of samples from 200 municipal water-supply systems that are tested each month as a routine precaution. The Egyptian chemist has studied water purification and sewage disposal in England, and France, but he regards American methods as the most advanced he has found.

AERONAUTICAL MEDAL AWARDED TO GERMAN

LONDON, May 14.—Prof. L. Prandtl of Göttingen, who has been awarded the gold medal of the Royal Aeronautical Society, arrived here by air late Thursday night from Germany alone. The presentation will be made on Monday. The gold medal has been awarded to the Wright brothers in 1909, Professor Chanute, 1910, E. T. Bask and Prof. G. Bryan, 1915, Professor Manchester, 1926, and now to Mr. Prandtl.

CONSERVATIVES AGREE TO PLAN OF MR. STIMSON

Will Include Nicaraguan
Liberals in Government
—Few of Latter Balk

MANAGUA, Nic., May 14 (AP)—Both

Liberal and Conservative factions are awaiting word from Juan B. Sacasa, the Liberal President at Puerto Cabezas, he having made no definite pronouncement since General Moncada, his Minister of War, and commander of the Liberal forces, agreed to a cessation of the military campaign against the Conservatives.

Liberal leaders emphasized that the agreement between Henry L. Stimson, personal representative of President Coolidge, and General Moncada, for the laying down of the Liberal arms, was solely a military agreement, as the general does not represent the entire Liberal Party. It was pointed out that President Sacasa's peace delegates, the Liberal executive committee and Dr. Sacasa himself had stated at all times that they would not deal with the Conservative Government under President Adolfo Diaz, or accept representation in the Government so long as General Diaz was President.

Meanwhile the disarmament of both Liberal and Conservative forces is continuing. Approximately 1000 Liberals in the field and 1000 Conservatives in Managua have turned in their arms. The Liberal General Miller, with 300 men, and a few scattered bands have announced they will not comply with the order to lay down their arms, while General Cabulla, with 400 men is still holding out near Chinandega.

The Liberal General Sandino, who at first was reported to have declared unwillingness to surrender and to have started for Honduras, has turned up near Matagalpa, prepared to lay down his arms.

At a meeting of the directors of the Conservative Party, approval was given to the plan agreed upon by General Moncada and Mr. Stimson for restoration of Liberal representation in the Government.

There had been consternation among the Conservatives through the promise to the Liberals that six departments—Bluefields, Jinotega,

Estell, Leon, Chinandega, and Nueva Segovia—would be headed by Liberal political chiefs, but this was alleviated when Mr. Stimson explained the arrangement as meaning only that the chiefs were to be Liberals, and not the entire political machinery of the departments. Nevertheless the Conservatives say they are uneasy over the ultimate outcome of the arrangement, expressing fear it will embarrass the Diaz Government.

Sacasa Denies Agreement

MEXICO CITY, May 14 (AP)—

Pedro Zepeda, representative in Mexico of the Liberal Nicaraguan Government, has made public a message which he says he received from Juan B. Sacasa, the Liberal President instructing him to "explicitly deny reports that an agreement has been reached between Mr. Stimson and the Liberals for disarming the people who support my Government."

The communication as given out by Señor Zepeda, says, in part: "Neither my Government, nor the sovereign Nicaraguan people nor the constitutional army will accept Diaz as president."

COPPER SURPLUS SMALLER

NEW YORK, May 14.—Stocks of refined copper at the end of April were 28,415 short tons, compared with 102,437 March 31, a decrease of 4222, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.



Short's Art Store

235 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

St. James Theatre Block Open Evenings

Religious Pictures

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

Picture and Diploma Framing

"Francis"

Hairdresser

wishes to announce the opening of her

new shop at

236 Huntington Avenue, Boston

Room 405 Tel. Kas. 0110

Hours 9 A. M. - 4 P. M. EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT

A Bit of Paris in Boston!

French Dressmakers

and Tailor

for Gentlemen

LA CHATELAIN GOWNS INC.

159 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON

KENMORE 3741

WE LIGHT THE WORLD

**LANTERNS HELP
BEAUTIFY THE
SMALL HOME**




We show a large collection of decorative and practical lanterns of quality, moderately priced, for the small home owner. Inspection invited.

\$7.50

SPECIAL DISPLAY
of LANTERNS
At Special Prices

Open Saturday Afternoons

McKenney & Waterbury Co.

181 Franklin St. Cor. Congress St. Boston, Mass.

**The Cost of Security
IS LOW**

**Cold Storage for Furs
3% of Valuation**

Lamson & Hubbard

Boylston at Arlington Street
Boston

HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO

Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed

Five of New York's Leading Interior Decorators
Have Discovered Scores of New and Inexpensive
Ways of Making Homes Beautiful With

PEPPERELL

UNBLEACHED
plaincloth

You Can Profit by Their Discoveries
This Week If You Attend Our
SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION in Our
Thrift House (5th Floor).

Down through the ages cotton cloth has been perhaps the most useful and widely used of all fabrics. Now in the form of Pepperell Plain Cloth it reaches a new stage of usefulness. Now this new fine weave high grade cotton that resembles broadcloth is used for all kinds of home decoration. Its warm, rich neutral tone makes it harmonize particularly well. Five of New York's great decorators have picked Pepperell Plain Cloth as ideal.

**Every Room in Your Home Can Be Transformed For
Summer With Pepperell Plain Cloth at Small Expense**

All this week every room in our Thrift House will suggest to you new and attractive ways of decorating your home with Pepperell Plain Cloth as suggested by five leading decorators. Draperies, cushions, lamp shades, bed spreads, screens, luncheon sets—even the dress of the demonstrator in charge—all are made of Pepperell Plain Cloth. Indeed it is a wonderful fabric and here you can see how to use it. It's as inexpensive as it is practical. 39c, 49c and 59c per yard.

Pepperell Products on Sale on Our Street Floor

**You Can
Cook with the Gas turned off**



Whether your meal be boiled or baked, the Chambers Fireless Gas Range does most of your cooking with the gas turned off.

You spend but a short time in the kitchen getting the dinner started, then forget all about cooking until the meal is ready to be served. It gives you more leisure, because it never has to be watched, never burns the food, never requires basting, or stirring, or pot-watching. None of the natural goodness and flavor of food is lost in the cooking.

Experts have proven that the Chambers Fireless Range uses so little gas and prevents so much food shrinkage, which occurs in ordinary cooking and baking that in an average home it actually saves over \$125 a year.

Moreover, this range never heats up the air in the kitchen. During the summer months you will have a cool, comfortable room in which to work.

Let us send you free of cost a brand new cook book, the "Idle Hour," which contains many helpful ideas.

The Chambers Gas Range utilizes the heat which is wasted by ordinary stoves. It does most of your cooking with retained heat. The gas is burned for a few minutes only—and is then turned off. Special patented units do the rest of the cooking without further gas. Even though your house is not piped for gas, you can use this range with cylinder gas called "Pyrofax."

These ranges are soundly constructed and very beautifully finished in white and in black. Tested and approved by four leading Domestic Science institutes. Used by thousands of housewives.

CHAMBERS

Fireless- Gas Ranges

J. B. HUNTER COMPANY

60 Summer Street HARDWARE Boston, Mass.

Walk-Over

The Brier

A multiple strap with a decided arch that is restful and pleasing in its snugness of fit.

Black Kidskin or Patent.

\$10.00

Walk-Over Shops

A. H. Howe & Sons

170 Tremont Street Boston 378 Washington Street
2359 Washington Street, Roxbury

NEWFOUNDLAND UNITES IN HUNT FOR AVIATORS

All Available Land and Sea Forces Searching Vast Unexplored Areas

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 14 (AP)—The Newfoundland Government today pressed with renewed vigor its search for Captains Charles Nungesser and François Coll, missing transatlantic flyers. The coast line and uninhabited interior seemed to afford great difficulties but the Colonial authorities were determined to explore to the extent of their resources every possibility that the aviators may have come down in Newfoundland.

They were basing their plans on the known intent of the Frenchmen to touch here as they started their long stretch south toward New York, coupled with the reports that an airplane had been heard over Harbor Grace on Monday morning.

Constabulary On Watch
Coastal vessels and the colonial constabulary have both been ordered to be vigilant to obtain information which might help solve the mystery, while the French governor of the islands of St. Pierre-Miquelon was given prompt assurance of the Government's co-operation in a plan to dispatch a ship to Placentia Bay, south of this dominion to scout those shores.

Waters along the south coast.

Radical Radiocasting Change Promised in Invention's Test

Engineers Say 1900 Stations May Send Simultaneously With Only Half-Kilocycle Separation

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 14—An invention which radio engineers here believe will solve many of the problems of the Federal Radio Commission by permitting 1900 stations to radiocast simultaneously has been developed by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and tried out successfully at Station KDKA, Pittsburgh, according to an announcement just made by the Westinghouse Company.

Engineers define the new system as "frequency modulation." It permits stations to operate with only one-half kilocycle separation between the waves, as contrasted with the 50 kilocycle separation set by the Federal Radio Commission.

"New developments in broadcast transmission of such far-reaching effect that apparently closed fields of radio progress are now opening to future exploration have been made at Pittsburgh," according to the company's statement.

"The system has unprecedented operating efficiency. It eliminates three-quarters of the transmitting tubes at KDKA, permits the broadcasting of a wave many times sharper than heretofore possible, and provides the range and quality of transmission with less than half the usually required power input."

"It is regarded as extremely important in offering a practical solution to many problems of transmission, including the possibility of great reduction in station interference. It opens up a new field in which engineers foresee an opportunity to overcome static and local interference."

Under the present system there are 950 kilocycles in the radiocast band between 200 and 845 meters. It is estimated that if the new system is adopted on a national scale, the radiocast band will accommodate 1900 stations without interference. It will allow the 300 stations which have applied for wavelengths to operate.

JOHN W. WEEKS BRIDGE OPENED

Dedicated With Special Ceremonies in Honor of Former Cabinet Member

The John W. Weeks Memorial Bridge across the Charles River, connecting Harvard University and the Graduate School of Business Administration was dedicated today with exercises witnessed by approximately 4000 friends and former associates of John W. Weeks, former Secretary of War as well as leading representatives of the university and the Commonwealth.

From the temporary seating structures at the Cambridge end of the bridge the gathering witnessed the unveiling of four memorial tablets and heard James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, deliver the dedicatory address. The Harvard Glee Club played following the unveiling and the Rev. Paul S. Phalen offered prayer. Henry Hornblower, for many years Mr. Weeks' business associate, presented the bridge on behalf of the donors, all former associates of Mr. Weeks, to Harvard University.

A Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, on behalf of the president and fellows of Harvard College, delivered the bridge to the Commonwealth, on whose behalf it was received by Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor. Then came the address by Secretary Davis; another selection by the glee club, and the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Phalen.

There was a band concert before the opening exercises. Army and Marine Corps detachments participated in the ceremonies from the shore. Overhead big Navy seaplanes, and Coast Guard picket boats patrolled the waters of the Charles.

SUNDAY SPORTS OPPOSED
LOWELL, Mass., May 14—(Special)—The conference of the Primitive Methodist Church in session here accepted and endorsed the report of the Sabbath Day Observance committee, which went on record as opposed to Sunday sports.

where it was regarded most probable the flyers might have been forced down, were to be searched by the Government steamer Daisy. It was pointed out that to cover adequately the scores of bays there would require an expert air reconnaissance with no airplanes available for the purpose.

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Three marine services of the United States—the Navy, Coast Guard and Shipping Board—are furthering the search for the missing French transatlantic aviators and in contemplation of early American attempts to make a non-stop New York to Paris hop.

Los Angeles in Search
Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, announced that he would take up with the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics the feasibility of sending the dirigible Los Angeles cruising up the Atlantic coast as far north as Labrador to search for Captains Nungesser and Coll. He added that while no special orders had been sent out and none had been sought, naval vessels probably would be requested to co-operate with American flyers by keeping an ear open for any distress calls, once they have started across the ocean.

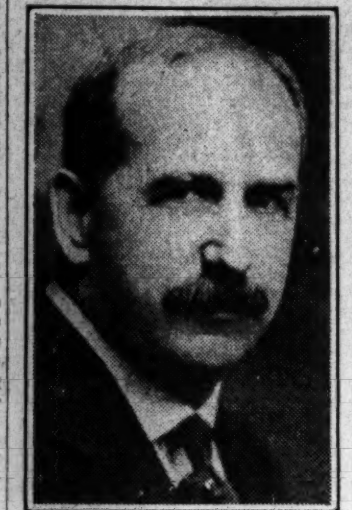
From the Shipping Board came the announcement that all the board's vessels en route between the United States and European ports would be notified to aid in every possible way the American flyers. Immediately after they take off radio messages carrying such instructions will be radiocast to the ships, which already are under orders to report immediately any news which might aid in the discovery of the Frenchmen.

Rail Man Tells How He Plays Checkers With Freight Cars

The Game Has 45,000 Moves, He Explains, and the "Men" Wander From Lakes to Gulf, Coast to Coast, but Always Come Back Home

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—There's no such thing as a lost freight car these days.

This explanation of one of the wonders of twentieth century railroading was given to a questioning fruit-



P. H. McCauley
General Superintendent of Transportation, Northern Pacific Railway

grower who last fall shipped a carload of apples from Yakima, Wash., to New York. Eight days later the bottom dropped out of the market, and, to avoid a loss, the shipper wished he could keep that car out of New York and reconsign it.

"Just a minute," replied the railroad agent when told of the shipper's plight. "Wait until I find out where you car is. It takes about nine days to reach the Atlantic seaboard from here, and it may not be too late."

Ten minutes later the shipper was told that his car of apples was on a siding in Buffalo, N. Y., and that if he wanted to reconsign the shipment, it could be done easily. The shipper went away happy.

A few months later he made a business trip to St. Paul, and called on the railroad company's superintendent of transportation to thank him personally for the service.

"Now what I want to know," he asked, "is how in the world can you locate one box car out of thousands 2500 miles from home, eight days after it has been shipped? How do you do it?"

P. H. McCauley, general superintendent of transportation for the Northern Pacific Railway Company,

had been asked the same question before.

"Well," it's like this," he replied. "Box cars are like children in a way. When one gets away from its home lines there always is some person who knows just where that car is and who is helping to get it back home as quickly as possible. We never lose them these days."

The shipper was not fully satisfied with this brief explanation. "When I am in New York or Boston and I see a Northern Pacific box car I always wonder how it got there and how it is going to get back," he said. "You can see it there scrambled up with an indiscriminate lot of yellow or red painted cars; cattle cars, tank cars, flat cars—a jumble of rolling equipment. Yet you can sit in your office halfway across the continent, pick out your car, pull it out of one train, shunt it over to another and send it on its new journey—all in a comparatively few minutes."

"How do you do it?"

Mr. McCauley is considered among railroad men one of the shrewdest experts in the business of shunting cars around the country. He "plays" with 45,000 freight cars, using the railroad as a checkboard. Much like a champion checker player moves his 12 "men" from row to row. He has devised, what to him is a simple system of moving and tracking cars, and it has been patterned by most of the railroads.

"Just keep the cars moving and

keep at it every day," is his system. Because of his ability to push freight cars around the United States, keeping his own cars on foreign lines and foreign cars off his line, Mr. McCauley was able last year to make for his company more than \$2,000,000 in the form of equipment rentals. By it he is able within a few minutes to locate a car in any part of the United States, and in many cases cars are on foreign lines throughout the year.

Mr. McCauley keeps a record of every car on a manifest. When a car passes a division terminal a report is made to his office and in this manner he can spot a car anywhere on his line within a few minutes. This system required the organization of the car service department employing scores of clerks who do nothing but keep records of freight cars.

"A car of apples consigned to Boston from Yakima travels about 6400 miles before it gets back home," he said, "and it takes about nine days to make the trip to the Atlantic seaboard. But in all that distance its location is known."

"When it gets to New York or Boston and we find that there is some merchandise to be moved westward it is an easy matter to load it up and start it home. At a rental of \$1 a day that means money to the company. It's my business to keep these cars out visiting as well as to keep those on our own lines moving."

Northern Pacific cars can be seen in every industrial center of the East, on sidings all along the route and even as far away as Havana, Cuba. Since the war, Mr. McCauley said, railroads have found it practical to ferry cars from Key West, Fla., to Havana rather than to unload them and ship by boat. Loaded cars travel at the rate of from 150 to 200 miles a day and in the case of perishable goods about 300 miles, he said. However, the average daily movement of all cars, loaded and unloaded is 30 miles.

"Just keep the cars moving and

REALTORS ISSUE RULES AGAINST UNSIGHTLY SIGNS

To Be Taken Up for Discussion by 657 Boards Throughout Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 14—A series of definite standards for outdoor advertising by realtors has been forwarded from headquarters here of the National Association of Real Estate Boards to its 657 member boards for discussion.

These recommendations parallel in general objectives which the Outdoor Advertising Association of America here expressed in establishing its five-year program to improve standards of outdoor advertising. It was stated.

Tacking, pasting, or painting signs on telegraph poles, fences, and the like were disapproved and the observance of this recommendation was "particularly urged upon those who aspire to public office."

No "For Sale" sign more than 12 feet square in area should be placed by a realtor upon a lot in a residential sub-division. It was proposed.

No such sign more than 50 square feet in area should be placed by a realtor in an industrial building, and no such sign more than 20 square feet in area should be placed by a realtor on a business building. It was recommended. No canvas sign of any kind shall be used by a realtor either for indoor or for outdoor advertising, and no sign should

be erected by a realtor on any property not owned by the realtor or of which he is not the authorized agent, the association proposed.

"The National Association of Real Estate Boards favors the elimination of all advertising signs within the limits of all public highways and on all public property except signs relating to the use of such public properties," it was stated.

Use of overhanging signs on public thoroughfares in business districts or elsewhere was disapproved. Elimination of painted posters and bulletins as advertising signs in rural sections where they destroy the beauty of the scenery or the charm of the landscape was recommended.

DANZIG FREE STATERS INVESTIGATE ALBERTA

CALGARY, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—Oscar H. Greiser, Minister of Emigration of the Danzig Free State, and Dr. Willibald Wiercinski, member of the Senate, are in Alberta looking into the possibilities in this country as an outlet for the surplus agricultural population of Danzig. Up to the present time, the migration to Alberta from this state on the Baltic has been negligible, but Dr. Wiercinski stated in Calgary that next year between 100 and 200 families, and as many single men, in addition, would probably come to Canada from Danzig, as a result of this visit.

The delegation were impressed favorably with southern Alberta as an outlet for their countrymen. They are returning to their country with the report that there is no opening in this Province for industrial immigration, but ample opportunity for agricultural workers, who will remain on the farms and not drift back into industrial centers.

JURISTS DISCUSS UNIFYING CODES AT CONFERENCE

Pan-American Law Congress Convened in Rio de Janeiro

RIO DE JANEIRO (Special Correspondence)—An International Conference on Jurisprudence is at present being held in this city under the presidency of Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, a former President of the Brazilian Republic. This conference is being attended by delegates from all the countries of North and South America, the United States being represented by James Brown Scott and Jesse L. Reeves.

The conference will last for about a month and will consider the possibility of unifying the legal codes of the different countries in so far as they affect international relations. Two subcommittees have been appointed to deal with public and private law, respectively, the first of these commissions being presided over by the president, Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, and the second by Dr. Rodrigo Octavio, an eminent Brazilian jurist.

While the United States delegates are sitting only as observers on the commission of private law, by reason of the fact that this branch is governed by state legislation and is not subject to federal jurisdiction, they are taking active participation in the work of the commission on public law.

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-FOURTH
STREET

B. Altman & Co.

TELEPHONE:
MURRAY HILL 7000
NEW YORK

Famous Annual Sale of COTTON DRESSES

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

The event of wonderful values and variety of styles so eagerly looked forward to each year! Over 2000 frocks of tempting freshness—youthful—becoming—fashioned with smart lines—expertly finished with such details of good taste as hand-fagoting on collars, cuffs, jabots, etc.—frocks that you can keep at their cool, crisp, successful best all Summer long.

\$7.50

\$12.75

\$10

\$15

\$18.50

\$25

Printed voiles and linens in modish patterns—linens with matching jackets.

Cream and beige-embroidered lace frocks in one- or two-piece styles, made over pastel silk slips. (The \$29.00 group.)

Voile and linen combined, or voile with hand-fagoting and lace in simple design. A group of imported, hand-made frocks typifies the values at \$12.75.

Seven price groups in all, but not every style at every price. 16 to 20; 36 to 46.

MISSSES' COTTON DRESSES
THIRD FLOOR

\$29

WOMEN'S COTTON DRESSES
THIRD FLOOR

NETTLETON SHOES



When you see a man wearing Nettletons you know two things about him: that he's a judge of good shoes and no spendthrift. \$12.50 to \$18.



Believing that the purchaser has the right to know how the shoe is made, this symbol of the welt process is stamped on the sole of each Nettleton Shoe



THE NETTLETON SHOP

292 Washington Street, Boston
Opposite School Street

Stores and agencies in all principal cities of the United States

THIRD LARGE BOSTON HOTEL READY TO OPEN NEXT WEEK

Completion of Ritz-Carlton Marks Addition of 3000
Rooms to City's Accommodations for
Guests Within Year

When the Ritz-Carlton Hotel at Arlington and Newbury Streets is formally opened next Wednesday it will climax an auspicious program in the construction of Boston hotels during the last year. The 350 guest rooms of the Ritz—combining the highest examples of beauty and comfort—will increase the total hotel accommodations opened to the public in Boston within a year to approximately 3000 rooms. The opening of the Ritz, together with the Parker House which was opened on Thursday, will mark the addition of more than 1000 rooms within a week.

An outstanding feature of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel is its location, overlooking the Public Garden, facing almost due east. The reservation promenade 13 stories above the street affords a panoramic view of the Charles River, Beacon Hill, Boston Common, Boston Harbor, and the outlying hills as far as Scituate.

Lobbies Are in Marble

There are two main entrances to the hotel, one on Arlington and the other on Newbury Street. The offices, main stairway, and the lobbies are dignified and simple in decoration. The main lobbies have marble walls treated in Caen stone and are floored with imported Travertine marble, while both entrances are framed in black and gold marble. The doors are of heavy bronze and the ceilings of the entrance vestibules are worked out with a plaster marble effect in Adams style.

Leading from the stair hall is a lounge with colonnade walls paneled in wood from floor to ceiling in the period of 1800. The cornice is delicate in detail and is reminiscent of a late eighteenth century room. To the right of the entrance room is a decorative arch doorway.

On the top floor, away from the suites and private rooms, is a special dining room for private parties. It commands a view of the Charles River Basin, together with a portion of the Public Garden. It is fashioned after the Italian design, having a vaulted ceiling with a plastered wall. Gay carpets and draperies give it a brilliant coloring. A reception room is also available with this dining room.

Suite Decorations Varied

None of the rooms of one suite are alike. Each of the living rooms is equipped with a fireplace, all faced either with antique Dutch tile, colonial brick or black slate. The general periods of most of the living rooms are fashioned after well-known rooms of old colonial New England houses.

The floors and wainscoting of all baths are tiled throughout and the color scheme has been varied in every instance.

The furnishings are of different periods and after the fashion of well-furnished rooms of different countries. There is an Italian suite, and one done after the Spanish fashion. It is on the Newbury Street corner of the fourteenth floor, commanding a view of the Public Garden and Boylston Street. The walls are of rough plaster with a built-in Spanish mantelpiece and chimney.

In contrast to rooms of this type are the colonial rooms. In some suites are old-fashioned colonial four-poster bedsteads with bedroom furniture to match. The living rooms of these suites are carried out in the same design.

Aerial Beacon Placed

On the roof is a tower upon which has been placed a light especially constructed, so that from all sides it will throw out a shaft of green light which will be visible for miles around Boston. It will denote the highest point of observation, and promises soon to become known as a landmark, not only for motorists on the roads leading into the city, but for aviators and mariners.

The Ritz-Carlton was built by Chase & Gilbert, local contractors, under the supervision of Strickland, Blodgett & Law, architects, who designed the structure. Although the contracting firm is conservatively named, both Linde and Chase and Royce W. Gilbert, who comprise the partnership, have been affiliated with numerous important projects. Their completion of construction of the Boston Motor Mart two months ahead of schedule was said to be a noteworthy accomplishment. Mr. Chase was graduated from Brown University in 1911 and Mr. Gilbert was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1909.

Building contracts awarded in New England during the week ended May 10 amounted to \$10,586,600, it was reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York City. Following is a comparison of expenditures for the week ended May 10, during the last 27 years:

1927	\$10,586,600	1913	\$3,855,000
1926	10,686,300	1912	4,788,000
1925	9,022,600	1911	4,712,000
1924	4,151,400	1910	5,852,000
1923	5,505,400	1909	3,862,000
1922	7,119,200	1908	2,956,000
1921	3,796,500	1907	4,001,000
1920	8,011,000	1906	2,277,000
1919	3,298,000	1905	2,063,000
1918	2,218,000	1904	3,003,000
1917	2,000,000	1903	2,700,000
1916	6,038,000	1902	2,081,000
1915	4,859,000	1901	4,612,000
1914	5,690,000		

The Boston Ice Company has purchased from John Timmins land on Hittchboro Street, containing 15,900 square feet. The purchase was for improvement. The broker was John C. Kiley and Edward F. Cassell, who represent the purchaser, and Daniel P. Reddy, who represents the seller.

Marion M. Chase has sold to Elliott Henderson, who conveys to Caroline W. Bird, who purchases for a residence, the property at 4 West Hill Place, consisting of 845 square feet of land, taxed on \$6700 and a four-story brick house, the total tax value being \$18,500.

Gus Valtis has conveyed to Wendell H. Marden the property at 24 Union Park, consisting of 2304 square feet of land and a 3½-story brick

MORGAN MEMORIAL HONORS WOMAN'S AID

Mrs. Frost Starts 16th Year
as Head of Auxiliary

Fifteen years' service as president of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Morgan Memorial, during which time the auxiliary has grown from a small local organization to an organization which has affiliated groups in hundreds of the leading churches of Massachusetts, was completed yesterday by Mrs. George E. Frost of Dorchester, and she was re-elected for the sixteenth term at the annual meeting of the auxiliary which took place at the Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations.

In recognition of her service at the head of the auxiliary, Mrs. Frost received an appropriately inscribed autograph album containing tributes to her from hundreds of friends and co-workers during her regime. Some of the tributes came from as far as the Pacific Coast and from foreign countries where former workers are now located.

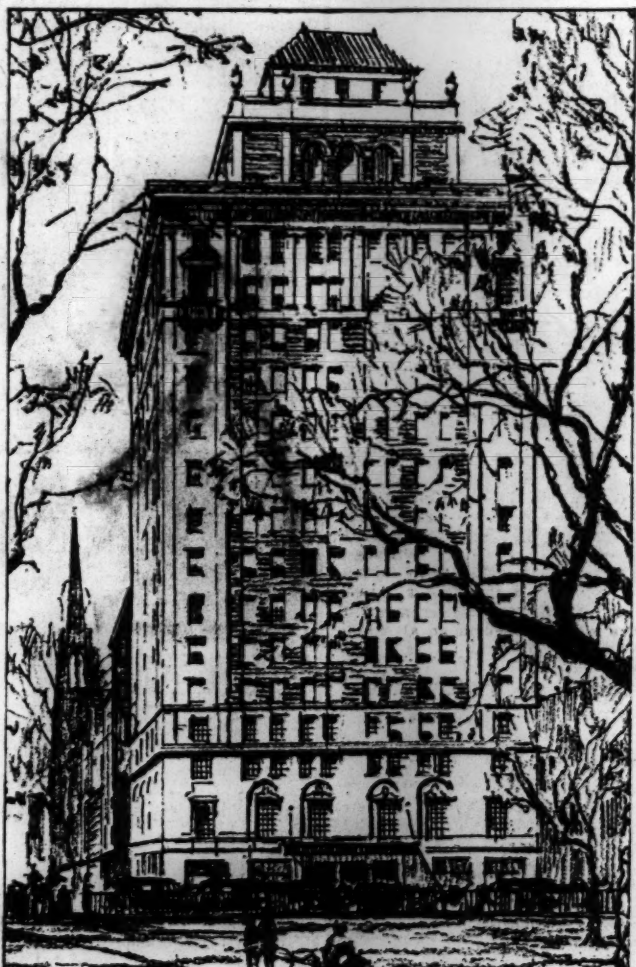
The treasurer's report, submitted by Mrs. C. J. Herbert, showed receipts for the year of more than \$7000 which was applied to maintenance.

Besides the autograph album, Mrs. Frost received several hundred dollars to be applied to the auxiliary's permanent fund, and several bouquets, Mrs. George E. Frost making the presentation.

The officers elected were: president, Mrs. George E. Frost; vice-presidents, Mrs. Warren W. Adams, Mrs. E. O. Fisk and Mrs. C. M. Bean; recording secretary, Mrs. Henry Schroeder; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Nathan F. Lincoln; treasurer, Mrs. C. J. Herbert; assistant treasurer and membership secretary, Mrs. C. J. Cook.

Following the meeting there was an exhibition of the handiwork of the various children's departments of the Morgan Memorial.

Overlooking Garden and River



The Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Arlington and Newbury Streets, which will be opened Wednesday

Straw Hat Day Edict Is Issued

Waltham Mayor Says Men
Should "Burst Forth"
With New Foliage

Tomorrow—Straw Hat Day. This afternoon the hat stores are doing a heavy business in straws. There are many individuals who insist on being accounted for on straw hat day.

Waltham, an advanced town running on springs—watch springs—today went every other city and town the better when Mayor Henry F. Beal issued an official proclamation making today—May 14—straw hat day there officially if not stylishly. Under the great seal of the city the Waltham Mayor says: "With the coming of warm days the trees and plants have taken on new color and brightness. It will be wise for us to follow their example. As nature bursts forth with bright foliage and flowers, so should we at this time burst forth with our straw hats."

WILLIAMS ANNOUNCES OXFORD SCHOLARSHIP

WILLIAMSTOWN, May 14 (Special).—At a meeting of the trustees of Williams College, a gift of \$40,000 for establishment of a graduate scholarship of two years' residence at Oxford, was announced as well as appointments to vacancies in the faculty for the coming year.

The scholarship was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. John Moody and Earnest Addison Moody, Williams '24, and is to be known as the "John Edmund Moody Memorial Scholarship." The income of the fund will provide means for two years' study at Oxford for a senior of Williams, who, in the committee of the faculty in charge of the award is most fitted to hold it.

SPEAKING WINNERS NAMED

ORONO, Me., May 14 (AP).—Emily Kenney of Waterville High School and John Nash of Hebron Academy were the winners in the final round of the Maine Interscholastic Speaking League here last night. Twelve schools were represented.

SERVICE CLUB SELLS ROSES

Hundreds of workers for the Soldiers and Sailors Club in Fayette Street, Boston, are on the streets of Boston today selling roses to raise money for the support of the club and the disabled veterans of the World War who are in New England.

They Gave Music Festival Good Start



LEADERS OF HIGH SCHOOL CHORUSES

Front Row, Left to Right: Helen L. Ladd, Conductor Fall River Glee Club; Grace Pierce, Conductor Arlington High School Glee Club; Alfredo Casella, Conductor of the "Pops"; Adelbert H. Morris, Conductor Beverly High School Glee Club; B. Harold Mamblin, Conductor Boston Schools Glee Club.

Second Row: Mrs. Fisher, President New England Music Festival Association; Maud M. Howes, Conductor Quincy Girls' Glee Club.

Back Row: Joseph H. Gildes, Conductor Girls' High School; Daniel Tierney, Conductor Roxbury Memorial School for Girls; Francis F. Fitch, Chairman New England Conservatory of Music; Edward Bouvier, Conductor Fitchburg Senior High School Glee Club.

AMERICAN PART IN GROWTH OF BRITAIN CITED

Revolution Marked New Era
in Empire's Development,
Says English Scholar

At "The Children's Hour," in the Old South Meetinghouse this morning, K. M. Capper Johnson of Queen's College, Oxford University, a Henry P. Davison Fellow in Harvard University, addressed a group of Boston public school children on "The American Revolution and the British Empire."

Mr. Johnson is intensely interested in America and in American history, and his address was manifestly a contribution to the friendship and sympathy of these American boys and girls for their British contemporaries.

In introducing the speaker, G. G. Watkins, an administrator of the Mary Hemenway fund, said that it was a historical occasion, for it was the very first time a citizen of England had made an address in the Old South Meetinghouse.

Mr. Johnson prefaced his remarks by saying that in the United States, two leading ideas have stood out: Self-government and federalism. These two ideas, he maintained, have played a large part in the development of America, the Revolution being the great landmark in their unfolding.

He stressed the profound significance of the influence of the Revolution on the growth of the British Empire. Before the Revolution was one period; after it was another in which was seen the development of the idea of self-government among the dominions of the British Empire. This second period had just ended and now the third period was being entered upon, namely the dominions developing into self-governing nations on an equal status with the mother country.

It was in the second period that the American Revolution had had such marked influence on the British Empire, said Mr. Johnson. The men who had settled America were Protestants, imbued with the idea that one-man control was too much of an infringement on their liberty. This repudiation of absolutism had its repercussion in England, where also one-man control had begun to be questioned, but the British Empire's rulers of the time, considered liberal at that period, frowned on such ideas.

Mr. Johnson then took up the question of federalism, saying that before the Revolution there had been no important example of it and that America's experiment was being watched with keen interest. Federalism, he declared, seemed to have a long and important history in front of it.

MIDDLEBURY JUNIOR WEEK EVENTS HELD

Governor and Mrs. Weeks
Attend the Promenade

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., May 14 (Special).—The second day's program of the Middlebury College junior week started yesterday morning with the annual fraternity stunt show at the Middlebury Town Hall. Fine stunts were presented by eight fraternities and the neutrals. George R. Hinman of Larchmont, N. Y., chairman of the junior week committee, which is presenting a cup to the winning student, acted as announcer. The winners of the cup will be announced at the junior play in the College Playhouse tonight.

As the crowning event of the day, the annual junior prom took place at the Middlebury Inn here last night with more than 150 couples in attendance, including Gov. and Mrs. John E. Weeks, who stood in the receiving line.

The entire first floor of the hotel was opened to the dancers, amplified being used to radiocast the music from the ballroom to the large veranda and the remaining rooms on the ground floor. Simplicity was the keynote of the decoration scheme employed, colored lights, flowers and palms being the chief aids to ornamentation.

As the couples entered the lobby they were handed novelty programs, and yellow, pink and red roses were distributed to the ladies. The dancers were ushered to the receiving line, in which were Governor and Mrs. Weeks, President and Mrs. Paul D. Moody, Dean and Mrs. E. J. Wiley, and Eleanor S. Ross, Mrs. Maude O. Mason and Prof. and Mrs. Harry H. Clark.

SCHOOL SONGS OPEN FESTIVAL

Pops Conductor Wields the
Baton for High School
Chorus

That part of Boston and surrounding towns which succeeded in getting into Jordan Hall for the convocation of high school glee clubs that opened the Boston Civic Music Festival yesterday afternoon, expressed itself thoroughly pleased and impressed by the work that was done by some 800 children. It was noted as significant that one club, formed from the freshman class of the Girls' High School, Boston, was organized especially for this convocation. Under the conductor, Joseph H. Gildes, the girls proved their metal and showed that much might be expected of them in next year's convocation, for yesterday's concert is supposed to be the first annual event.

From the young singers' point of view the climax of the afternoon came when Alfredo Casella, conductor of the Pops, took the baton and led the entire 800 in four-part singing of Beethoven's "The Heavens Resound," Kremer's "Prayer of Thanksgiving," and "America, the Beautiful."

The second event of the festival, a concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra under Joseph F. Wagner, this evening, in Jordan Hall, promises to be equally successful. The demand for tickets presages a crowded house. The concert will mark the first time that Boston residents may be said to have had a suitable opportunity to hear the orchestra, as its three previous concerts have been less favorably located.

Many churches will observe the festival with special programs to-morrow. A concert by the MacDowell Club in Jordan Hall and one by the People's Choral Union in the Dudley Street Baptist Church on Monday evening will continue the festival program.

Parrot Is Whole Troupe in Opera

Is Singer, Orchestra and Even
His Own Critic, Chiding His
Efforts With Laughter

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence).—A parrot that is the "whole thing" in grand opera is the subject of a new musical comedy. He not only sings the solo parts, but accompanies himself and includes all the dramatic flair of the original.

On an evening when the opera of some famous composer is being given in the auditorium in the main portion of the building, the dominion being open, the parrot begins his performance below in the basement. Proceeding swiftly with an important aria his notes rise higher and higher until they go to pieces or terminate in a paroxysm of laughter. One of the remarkable features of the performance is the regular stop he makes to inject the music of the orchestra. He beats the drum, imitates the notes of violin and horn, and sends forth sounds not recognizable as those of the usual instruments used for an opera.

He seems not to care that he is not in tune with himself, or that his cries and whistlings are discordant. Judged by the accepted standard of singers and players. In fact, he is the better pleased that he is doing something different, if an opinion is to be drawn from the long peals of laughter he stops to give now and then. Right in the middle of an aria, or while he is playing an accompaniment, he will abruptly pause to laugh long and uproariously.

UNIVERSITY DEBATORS WIN MANY VICTORIES

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence).—Admission to the Pacific Intercollegiate Forensic Conference has been announced by the University of California at Los Angeles.

The university withdrew from a southern California debating organization last year, and since that time its team has been free-lancing. Its record of 17 victories out of 24 contests during that period is thought to be a factor in its admission to the larger group, which includes Stanford, Washington, Oregon, Oregon Agricultural College, Willamette and the University of Southern California.

ASSOCIATE MASTER RESIGNS

WALLINGFORD, Conn., May 14 (AP).—R. J. Shortridge has resigned as associate headmaster of the Choate School here to become headmaster of the Storm King School at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. Mr. Shortridge has been connected with Choate School for 15 years and associate headmaster for the past two years.

PROGRESS CITED BY GIRL SCOUTS

(Continued from Page 1)

year's champion corps, under the old system, the Springfield corps, also drilled with the other two, in a non-competitive demonstration.

Individual championships have also been eliminated, but three Girl Scouts who played a prominent part in this afternoon in the spectacular opening ceremonies were chosen in competitive try-outs also held on May 7, and will occupy a semi-official position during the coming year.

They were Miss Geneva Barrows of Springfield, state bugler, Miss Jane Loomis of Needham, State drummer, and Miss Dorothy Barba of Newton, state drum major. In this opening, Miss Barrows inaugurated the state review by playing "assembly," tap step for the entrance of the massed colors was played by Miss Loomis, while Miss Barba, later in the program, led forward the drum majors to receive from Mrs. Fuller the banners for their corps.

A Day at Camp

Other unusual features of this spectacular opening were the field music played by corps from 19 cities and towns of the State, as the other Girl Scouts marched onto the floor, the entrance of the Governor's representative, during a Governor's Flourish played by the Springfield Corps, and the bodyguard to the Governor; made up of four Girl Scouts and four Boy Scouts.

An Honor Golor Guard to the massed flags was made up of Golden Eaglet Girl Scouts who are now presidents of Girl Scout Clubs in many colleges which they are attending, where they are carrying on the Girl Scout work. These were headed by Miss Hazel Adams, president of the New England Order of Golden Eaglets, and of the Boston University Girl Scout Club, Miss Elizabeth Beckwith of Wellesley College, Miss Beatrice Colby of Wheaton, Miss Mary Milliken of Radcliffe, and Miss Katharine Wells of Mount Holyoke.

The camping episode served two purposes—it gave an idea of the fun of camping and it set the scenery for

Attention—Guard of Honor



Heads Up, Eyes Front, Body Erect. They Are, Left to Right: William Kline, Erwin Blair, Walter Sullivan and Kirby Kline, All of Troop 25, Dorchester; Front Row: Marion Hodgson of Needham, Audrey Sluman of Wellesley, Irene Kelley of Milton and Margery Tyles, West Newton.

the company in that year it can make a reduction in its maximum price of 10 cents a thousand cubic feet and pay a fair return on its outstanding stock and premiums and still have something to carry to its surplus, which surplus account as of Dec. 31, 1926, was \$152,615.

Quincy's New Light Rates

Follow Consumers' Plea
The Massachusetts Commission on Public Utilities today ordered a reduction of from 9 cents to 7½ cents in the maximum rate charged for electricity by the Quincy Electric Light and Power Company. The new rate will apply on all bills on account of meter readings made subsequent to May 31, 1927.

Henry C. Attwill, chairman, and Henry G. Wells, a member of the commission, dissent from the majority report, "feeling that the rate should be made 8 cents pending the adoption of a service charge."

The commission also ordered a reduction of from 12 cents to 8½ cents in the gross maximum rate. This gross rate is charged only those who do not promptly pay their bills. In ordering this reduction in the gross rate the Commission states that the "existing margin between the gross and the net is too much." The petition for a reduction was filed by consumers of the company.

WINNING CAPTAIN PROMOTED

The third company of the Ninth Regiment Cadets of South Boston High School, Capt. James A. Wyszynski commanding, won first prize in the annual drill competition yesterday. With the prize went the rank of colonel of cadets to the captain of the winning company. First prize in the manual of arms was won by Sgt. John C. Grigalis.

HISTORICAL BUILDING SOUGHT

LOWELL, Mass., May 14 (Special).—A movement is under way for a permanent building to house the collection of relics and curios of the Lowell Historical Society. The present society came into being in 1902 when it succeeded the Old Residents' Historical Association and inherited both the collections and the published volumes of the older organization.

Song, "The Tinker," and "The Cock-Coo Clock." John B. Archer, director of the state chorus, conducted it during its concert yesterday, and the scouts represented 31 cities and towns of Massachusetts. This was followed quickly by "retreat," "Taps," sung first by the chorus and then played by the state bugler, a salute by all the Girl Scouts to their commissioner, Mrs. Hart, and exit of Mrs. Hart is chairman of the general committee in charge of the state review, and many Girl Scout leaders all over the State have been working hard for weeks to make possible its success. Chairmen of the sub-committees were as follows: Mrs. Raymond R. Collins, vice-chairman; Mrs. Clinton Tylee, Mrs. Charles E. Stevens, Mrs. Walton S. Redfield, Mrs. Charles B. Mosely, Mrs. Sargent Wellman, Miss Margaret Hussey, Mrs. Thomas Ginn, Mrs. Parley P. Ray, Miss Louise Satchelder, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Miss Lilla Grandson, Miss Marion Scott, Mrs. Robert G. Wilson, Miss Mildred Moore and Mrs. Oscar Schnitzer.

Aides at the state review were headed by Miss Ruth H. Stevens, state director of the movement, and included also Miss Ruth Baylies, Miss Catherine Usher, Miss Ruth Richardson, and Miss Eunice Cook.

PROGRAM READY FOR UNITARIANS

Delegates From Afar Will
Hear Eminent Speakers
in Boston Session

Delegates to the Unitarian anniversary meetings to be held in Boston from May 22 to 28 will assemble from Unitarian churches in all parts of the United States and Canada.

The largest meetings, those of the American Unitarian Association and the General Alliance of Unitarian Women, will be held at Tremont Temple. Other meetings will be held at Unity House, King's Chapel, the Arlington Street, First, Bulfinch Place and other churches. The anniversary sermon is to be preached by the Rev. Dr. Eugene Rodman Shippin of the Second Church in Boston, at 7:45 p. m. on Sunday, May 22, in the Arlington Street Church.

The Ware lecture, established six years ago in commemoration of the services of three generations of the Ware family to the cause of Christianity, will be given Tuesday evening at the Copley-Plaza Hotel by former Gov. William E. Sweet of Denver, Colo., who is to speak on "Valid Christianity for Today." The historic Berry Street Conference to which no layman is ever admitted will be addressed Wednesday morning by Dr. Horace Westwood of Toledo, O., who conducted a week's mission in Boston last March. The centenary of the Unitarian Sunday School Society is to be observed on May 25.

A union service of the church schools of Greater Boston addressed by the Rev. Vivian T. Tompkins will be held at 3:30 p. m. on May 22 at the Arlington Street Church. At the Unitarian Festival Thursday evening at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, speakers are to be Charles Kinsley Webster, professor of international politics at the University College of Wales, and Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, political economist of Washington.

Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, will speak on "The Worth of the Church to the Youth of the Nation" and Percy W. Gardner of Providence, R. I., president of the Unitarian Laymen's League, on "New Objectives for the League," at the league's annual meeting Monday evening at Unity House, Park Square. At the convention of Congregational ministers, Monday morning, in King's Chapel, the two addresses will be by the Rev. Harold E. B. Speight of King's Chapel and the Rev. Boynton Merrill of the Old South Church. The address at the annual meeting of the Unitarian Ministerial Union at Bulfinch Place Church at 11 is to be by the Rev. Ernest Caldecott of Schenectady, N. Y., on "The Future of Religious Liberalism."

At the annual session of the Unitarian Temperance Society at 2:30 Monday the speakers will be George A. Parker, federal prohibition administrator, on "Enforcing the Volstead Act," and Executive Secretary Charles A. Gates of the Massachusetts Council on Crime Prevention, on "Crime Prevention."

GAS ASSOCIATION MEETS

More than 250 persons, representing manufacturers of gas heating and lighting appliances, attended the annual meeting of the New England Gas Association at the Webster City Club last night. M. R. Webber of Bedford was re-elected president of the gas sales division of the association. James H. Sumner of Cambridge was elected secretary-treasurer.

R.H. White Co.

BOSTON

"You See the New Styles
First at White's"

"The only shoes I can afford to
buy are the advance styles"

said a smartly dressed woman recently.

"When a shoe has become so popular that one sees it everywhere, it is not for me. I should be trailing the mode in a few weeks."

"At White's, I find the advance styles, interesting, new, authentic, always a step ahead of the mode. Thus I may have all the joy of being first with the new, and yet get the utmost value out of the shoes. As long as I wish to wear them they will still be in good style."

The New Style Trends in Shoes

Slightly deeper tones of BLONDE KID GRAY shoes,

as Paris has it

The low two and three-eyel OXFORD—

the last word from Paris

PATENT leather for shoes or trimming

in almost infinite variety

STREET FLOOR

VALUE OF UNITY IN SCHOOL WORK IS EMPHASIZED

Dr. Smith Talks to School
Committee Members of 42
Cities and Towns

SALEM, Mass., May 14 (Special).—With an attendance of more than 100 men and women, representing 42 cities and towns in eastern Massachusetts, the Conference for Members of School Committees, under the auspices of the State Department of Education, held here in the Peabody Museum yesterday, gave evidence of an increasing interest in the problems of education and a willingness to co-operate that was general and stimulating.

Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, as chairman, welcomed the gathering and outlined the responsibilities of school administration, and the relationships of school committees and school superintendents, urging the attendance of superintendents at school committee meetings and the utmost sincerity in their dealings with each other.

Duty of Superintendent

In pursuing the policy of the state department, Commissioner Smith said that it was the duty of the school superintendent to make suggestions and the duty of the committee to investigate them and through proper publicity to acquaint the public of the matters under consideration.

"The policy of the superintendent should never be followed by the committee," he said, "until it has become the policy of the committee, and the policy of the committee should never be adopted until it has become the policy of the community."

Dr. Smith also told the school heads that their organizations and the state department of education were not two different forms of departments, working at cross-purposes, but rather co-operative groups, trying to help each other in the various problems they are obliged to meet.

He likened the power of school committees to that of the Roman senate, in its authority, and expressed the opinion that committees should have authority that will make the public look up to them and regard them as responsible. But he stressed the point that such authority be delegated to them only as a body and not to individual members.

At the close of the meeting Dr. Smith urged that the use of the full names of Massachusetts be encouraged by school officials and teachers, instead of the abbreviation "Mass." with which residents of the state are used to giving their address.

Teaching Service

At the morning session Frank W. Wright, director, Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and Normal Schools, talked of the teaching service, its sources of supply, its quality and the salaries paid. Stating that the state is about 1900 teachers in the state in about 1900, he said, "We can provide for every child in every schoolhouse in Massachusetts a trained teacher. That means a teacher with four years of high school and two years of professional training beyond that point."

Speaking of the quality in teachers and the efforts being made to guarantee a constantly increasing degree of efficiency, Mr. Wright said that a selective plan for choosing from high school candidates who qualify for normal school, on the basis of scholarship and personality, is being used with excellent results. He also advocated a three-year course as the normal school minimum.

"I am sure," he said, "that Massachusetts is not going to lower the price for training teachers. There is not the slightest indication of depression in teachers' salaries, but we shall insist upon a higher degree of efficiency."

Mr. Wright characterized as a "wholesome satire" that ought to guarantee good teaching service, the fact that almost 25 per cent of the 22,000 teachers in Massachusetts are taking extension courses this year. There are 56 courses attended by teachers with an average enrollment of 60, he said, and he referred to the teachers of Massachusetts as "a body of teachers with a degree of professional training that cannot be matched in the Union."

Talk on Budget

A talk on the annual budget by Arthur B. Lord, agent of the Department of Education, disclosed the fact that in 284 cities and towns in Massachusetts in the face of decreased appropriations in other fields, during the past year, the school committees have been able to impress their local governments with the needs of the schools. In 200 towns more than \$2,000,000 was appropriated over last year, while in the other 48 towns the appropriations of last year have been maintained.

During the afternoon session at the Hawthorne Hotel the Rev. Garfield Morgan of the Lynn school committee, referring to the professional idea in the teaching force, said, "If the teacher is to meet the task of impressing her personality on the student it seems obvious that the teacher cannot afford to go on leaning on just what preparation he or she got when they came to the profession 10, 15 or 25 years ago."

Mr. Morgan stressed the importance of novelty and pungency in teaching and the danger of reaching the dead line of self-satisfaction. He believes, he said, the very thing in teaching must be considered from the standpoint of the child, that no particular value ought to be reached into the consecration of our spirit as the value of the child, and that no school committee should have any other vision than the interest of the child.

"I believe," he concluded, "that in this matter of compulsory education there goes with it a corresponding responsibility to put before our children people not only able to teach, but able to understand them, so that education may be made a way of pleasure and a path to peace."

COMMERCIAL FAILURES
R. O. Dunn & Co. reports 412 commercial failures in the United States this week, compared with 431 the week before and 419 a year ago.

GEORGIA PILGRIMS ON THE WAY NORTH

New Hampshire to Entertain
Party at Portsmouth

CONCORD, N. H., May 14 (AP).—Sailing from Savannah, Ga., on a pilgrimage to historic New England, a party of more than 100 Georgia newspaper men with their wives are due to arrive in Boston early Sunday morning en route to New Hampshire.

The party is under the leadership of Ernest Camp of Monroe, president of the Georgia Press Association, who has got the idea of taking Georgia newspaper men to New England while on a similar tour of New Hampshire last summer as a guest of the New Hampshire Publicity Board.

Arriving in Boston on Sunday, the group will leave at once for Portsmouth, N. H. They will have an old-fashioned shore dinner at Hampton Beach, N. H., and will be entertained Sunday afternoon by the Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce. The party will be made on Sunday night.

While in this State, the group will be the guests of Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce, the New Hampshire Publicity Board, and the Boston & Maine Railroad.

EASTERN STAR OFFICERS NAMED

Appointive Positions Are
Filled by New Worthy
Grand Matron

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 14 (Special).—Following the installation of elective officers at the close of the fifty-first annual session of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts last evening the new Worthy Grand Matron, Mrs. Margery B. Chisholm, announced her appointive officers for the year. They follow:

Grand Chaplain, Martha M. Brauch; Grand Marshal, Daniel Hatch; Grand Organist, Marion H. Kennedy; Virginitas, Grand Adah, Edna F. Dodge; Keystone, Grand Ruth, Doris M. Wylie; Glendora, Grand Esther, Alice L. Gage; Puritan, Grand Martha, Meral S. Smith; Grand Marshal, Elsie S. Hill; Thelma; Grand Warder, Janet M. Boleyn; Middlesex; Grand Sentinel, Lester H. Bacon; Signet.

Deputy Grand Matrons—Helen H. Adams, Plymouth; Alice L. Hale, Fern; Carrie H. Kelly, Cabot; Mary D. Clark, Brookline; Florence T. Howes, Springfield; Minnie A. Lancaster, Stella; Bernice I. James, Clement; Mary B. Richardson, Concoment; Esther Kingman, Rose Croix; Anne V. Hardy, Andover; Alice M. Stebbins, Wood; William Grace O. Fairbanks, Commonwealth; Eva O. Black, Quincy; Adelaide M. Stengel, Atlantic; Grace C. Turner, Harmony; Ethel I. Gifford, Nonquitt; Eunice N. Loomis, Doric; Mary M. Brown, Wellfleet; Martha Wood, Westport; Myra W. Beckman, Tonoloway; Harriet J. Weldon, Pequotset; Edith W. Hall, Dorothy Bradford.

Flowers, presentation of gifts, special music and colorful gowns made the installation ceremony unusually brilliant.

For the second time Contentment Chapter of Dedham won the flags for the largest per capita contributions to the benevolence of the order. If this chapter wins again it will be the third and last time, for the flags then go to the chapter permanently.

MISSION ELECTS MRS. SALTONSTALL

Work of Children's Society
Is Described

Mrs. Endicott Peabody Saltonstall, acting president of the Children's Mission to Children for the past year, was elected president at the annual meeting of the board of directors of the mission Friday. Philip Nichols was elected vice-president. Allston Burr treasurer, the Rev. Christopher R. Elliot clerk and Parker B. Field general secretary.

Mr. Field, who has recently completed 25 years of service, outlined at the meeting the successive stages of progress which the society has made during this time.

During the past year 584 children were assisted in various ways by the mission. The number of children in foster homes showed an increase of 8 per cent over 1925-26.

OLD MEETING HOUSE PROGRAM ARRANGED

ROCKINGHAM, Vt., May 14 (Special).—The Rev. Jason Noble Pierce of Washington, D. C., President and Mrs. Coolidge's pastor, has been secured by the Old Rockingham Meeting House Association to preach the sermon on the occasion of the annual pilgrimage to the old meeting house on Aug. 7. Elbert S. Brigham of St. Albans, Vt., member of Congress, is to deliver the annual address on the same occasion.

The sermon and address will be delivered from the old high pulpit, which has been retained in its original position, reached by winding stairs, as have the other features of the original arrangement of the meeting house interior. Each year the building is crowded on the occasion of the pilgrimage.

RELIEF GIFTS CONTINUE

More than \$5000 was received yesterday by the Boston Chapter, American Red Cross, in its campaign for funds for the Mississippi River Flood victims relief. As a result, yesterday's contributions toward the Boston quota of \$300,000 were brought to \$240,384. The office expects that the quota will be reached early next week.

OBSERVE GOOD WILL DAY

International Good Will Day will be observed at Sunday services in five Protestant churches in South Boston tomorrow. The churches are Phillips Congregational Church, Barnham Memorial Church, South Baptist Church, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. Gordon W. Sanders is chairman of a special committee in charge of the exercises.

DR. MCKENZIE ART INSTITUTE LAST SPEAKER

Athletic Sports as Inspiration
for Sculpture Topic
of Final Session

BRUNSWICK, Me., May 14 (Special).—"Work and play, love and war," Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, sculptor, said here last evening at the closing lecture in the Institute of Art at Bowdoin College, "have been responsible for the great works of art that have stirred the feelings of mankind; and it was inevitable that athletic sports, as a substitute in our modern daily life for the ancient primitive taste for making war, should have become a singularly fruitful subject for the creative thought of the artist."

Dr. McKenzie formerly lecturer on anatomy at McGill College, now of the University of Pennsylvania, and sculptor of the Scottish War Memorial soon to be placed, chose for his subject "Athletic Sports as an Inspiration for Sculpture."

Institute audience looked forward with peculiar enthusiasm to his discussion because of the unusual

Athletes' Sculptor



R. TAIT MCKENZIE

record of his sculptures of typical athletes. At the beginning of the twentieth century Dr. McKenzie was modestly experimenting with masks of long distance runners. By 1903 he had exhibited "The Sprinter," the first of his finished figures, at the Society of American Artists. At first, when he completed "The Athlete," it was apparent that he had achieved a figure representative of the physical ideal of the American college student of 22 years of age. This, with no technical education in sculpture, whatever. At first his work was strongly reminiscent of the older classical style, in the manner of the early Greek sculptures, but later it was to take on more of the modern vein.

"Throughout this land and other lands," Dr. McKenzie continued, "great structures have been built in which are gathered, from time to time, hundreds of thousands of people to watch great contests between athletes. Every school, every college worthy of the name, has long included sports in the normal educational program. With the result that the last celebration of modern Olympic games in which representatives of 40 nations participated, made the old games at Olympia seem small, even provincial by comparison."

"Modern athletics, you see, has not only carried on the old traditions but has contributed new and important events quite unknown to the Greeks," Dr. McKenzie continued. "For instance, the crouching start, full of the most affecting beauty in its play of lines, is a strictly modern invention. The Greeks knew nothing, either, of the pole vault with its swift bird-like flights. Not only do our modern athletes practice discus throw, but hammer throw and shot-put as well, all of which show a series of plastic poses worthy the ablest effort of the artist."

Discus Thrown

"The discus itself was probably thrown in ancient times very much as it is thrown now but for the introduction of the turn which has been borrowed from the technique of the hammer thrower. I should think there are comparatively few poses in modern wrestling which cannot be found duplicated in the cave paintings of Beni Hassan, 3000 B. C., but the swallow-like flight of the skater, the rush and crouch of football are contributions characteristic of and highly important in the history of our times."

As Dr. McKenzie spoke folk in the audience were remembering that in his sculptures, lately considerably pictured as well as exhibited, Dr. McKenzie has discovered to contemporary contemplation that the American type is more angular and brawny than the old classical type, yet affecting a lithe and graceful in its own style. His "The Joy of Effort," which adorns the walls of the Stockholm stadium is a remarkable and graphic picturing of three typical American runners clearing a hurdle. It is, moreover, visual evidence of Dr. McKenzie's strong belief that athletic movement is constantly, unbrokenly graceful, and that, in its well-poised and beautifully balanced poses, there is also the ineluctable beauty of energy and health. The sculptures are a record, especially pleasing to collectors and other students, because they are not merely clever studies but something with which mankind in general can sympathize and understand, and which eloquently expresses the flavor of our own times.

Primitive Sentiment

"Athletic contests," Dr. McKenzie continued, "bring to the surface an exceedingly important group of primitive emotions and sentiments. Primitive man, as you know, lived mainly by impromptu athletic contests. The spectator at athletic contests secures his chief lift in feel-

Bird-Like Start of Aquatic Flight



"THE PLUNGER"

R. Tait McKenzie's Bronze Figure of a Swimmer About to Dive for a Statue Which Was Placed on View in the Lobby of the University Club in Boston Today and Will Be Formally Presented to the Club Next Fall by W. P. McKenzie, a Member of the club and Brother of the Sculptor. The Model for This Study Was Miss Minnie Armstrong, a Formerly of the University of Pennsylvania. The Figure is One of a Series in Which Dr. McKenzie is Dividing Sculpture Form to the Various Types of Athletic Processes Represented in "The Plunger" is a masterpiece of modern sports. Himself a Director of Physical Education in One of the largest American Universities, He Has Based His Work on Comprehensive Mathematical Data and Study of the Proportions of Successful Athletes as Well as an Apparent Innate Sense of the Beauty of Athletic Vigor and Poise.

ing through vicarious performance which is only modified by his own urges. The inherent beauty of the best of our modern athletic contests should be recorded, for the subject is not only full of interesting sculptural possibilities, but continues a record which was rich in ancient Greek times and now takes on added richness as it is amplified by modern inventive play.

"The great essence of art is that it shall combine skill in execution with the power to arouse a deep-rooted and satisfying emotion. Man is part of the great whole. In symmetry of body plus grace of movement the fundamental laws of the harmonious rhythm of mankind with the universe are in control. All art to be vital must concern itself with an interpretation of its own time to be added to the record of times that have gone before."

"We know the intimate family life of Egypt through sculptured walls. We know the social and athletic life of Greece from vase paintings and its sculpture. And if we are to leave behind a record of our modern civilization we must include in it an interpretation of this great world movement in athletics through which we are passing at the present time, with its picturing of the best in the sports traditions of the past and its powerful suggestions for the future."

This morning Dr. McKenzie concluded his lecture with a series of round tables. And about the campus it was possible to gather from students and professors that the institute had happily served as bring into fresh focus the chief aim of the fine arts, the winter study of the best posing on University said, in the first lecture, to charm, to be pleasant and to serve.

LOWER CITY BUDGET WINS ON FIRST TEST

Measure Is Going to Council
With Committee's Favor

Next Monday the committee on appropriations of the Boston City Council will report to that body a revised budget for city purposes, 1927 amounting to about \$30,300,000, or some \$223,000 less than the total expenditures proposed by Mayor Nichols. The committee yesterday voted to approve to the Council the reduced general appropriation bill.

It is not expected that the council will accept the report of the committee on appropriations and enact it into law without some discussion. Mayor Nichols yesterday announced his decided dissent to the proposed budget, or some nine items from the budget amounting in all to about \$129,000, or more than half of the total proposed reduction involving cuts in more than 100 items in his original budget.

The Mayor took issue with the proposed elimination of the item for \$65,000 for hiring teams and tank trucks for watering the city streets. He also indicated that he will oppose the elimination of \$25,000 from the total sum of \$50,000 he had put in his budget for the manufacture and installation of street signs in Boston during the coming year. He declared that if the proposed cut in this item alone went into effect the program for installing street signs all over the city where they were badly needed will be slowed down by a year at least.

SACCO-VANZETTI INQUIRY OPPOSED

Advising Governor Fuller that a commission investigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case should not be made, that the Governor alone is entrusted with the pardoning power, and that he should not be embarrassed by the finding of any special commission in deciding what he alone must decide, seven Boston lawyers yesterday sent him a statement reviewing the constitutional provisions for the operation of the courts and the powers conferred upon the Governor for modifying the decisions of the bench.

Moorfield Storey, Thomas W. Proctor, Robert W. Nason, Homer Albers, Melvin M. Johnson, Julian Codman, and Alexander Lincoln were the lawyers who signed the statement.

Bronze Figure, 'The Plunger,' Is Placed in University Club

Athletic Statue by Mr. McKenzie Is Result of Posing
Begun Five Years Ago and of Study Long Before;
One of Series Typifying Sports

The bronze figure of "The Plunger," one of the most beautiful in the cycle modeled by R. Tait McKenzie as characteristic of the modern renaissance of athletic sports, was placed in another building in the lobby of the University Club as a forerunner to its formal presentation to the club in the autumn by W. P. McKenzie, a member of the club and brother of the sculptor. The figure is something more than half life size, a suave and beautiful example of Dr. McKenzie's sculptures of athletic figures.

"The Plunger" was begun during the summer of 1922 at Dr. McKenzie's Martha's Vineyard studio. He had at that time for model Miss Minnie Armstrong, who was, and continued to be through the following year, the intercollegiate champion in figure diving. Mr. Armstrong is an athlete of exceptionally symmetrical development and was considered by Dr. McKenzie eminently suitable to pose for the statue which represents a plunger poised for the flat dive taken traditionally at the beginning of a race.

Was Lecturer First
The figure was not finished during the summer and, in clay, was removed to Philadelphia to the sculptor's winter studio where posing on continued during the following months. After it was cast it was exhibited both in Paris and at Wembley, and last spring it was shown in New York.

Not until 1902 did Dr. McKenzie, who was a lecturer in anatomy at McGill College, model anything in clay excepting a series of masks showing four stages in long-distance running. He had never had any technical training in sculpture and his training since has been the training afforded by intensive study and practical experience. In 1902, however, Dr. McKenzie obtained from Dr. Paul Phillips of Amherst College a set of measurements of 89 champion sprinters. He desired a visible and tangible table of facts to refer to in his own teaching. And, finding no one to make this sculptured

THREE SMITH PRIZE WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Shakespearean Essay Award
Goes to Miss Isobel Strong

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 14 (Special).—The winners of three prizes were announced by Dr. Nelson at the chapel exercises at Smith College. To Miss Isobel Strong '27 of Vineyard, N. J., was awarded the Helen Kate Furness prize for the best essay on "The Tragic Hero in Shakespeare." This prize fund was founded in 1924 by Howard Horace Furness, and is awarded each year to the student who has written the best essay on a Shakespearean subject. Honorable mention was received by Miss Eleanor Trull of Lowell and Miss Margaret Hoening of Hoboken, N. J.

The Clara French prize, offered to the student who has written the best collection of attainments in English language and literature, was divided between Miss Elizabeth Hamburger of Baltimore, Md., and Miss Doris A. Russell of Newton, N. J. The prize represents the income from a fund of \$5000, founded by Mrs. Mary E. W. French.

Miss Virginia Katherine Harrison of Dallas, Tex., was awarded the Kingsley Smith Memorial prize of \$25 for an essay written for the department of Biblical literature of Smith College. This prize is given by Robert S. Smith, professor of religious education at Yale Divinity School. Honorable mention was awarded to Miss Helen E. Moore of Middlebury, Vt., and Miss Lucy E. Allen of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

GREAT AIRPORT FOR PORTLAND NOW UNDER WAY

Option Obtained for Tract
of More Than 200 Acres
in Town of Scarborough

PORTLAND, Me., May 14 (AP).—Portland was assured of one of the finest airports in New England yesterday when the Portland Chamber of Commerce obtained an option on a tract of more than 200 acres lying in the town of Scarborough, just beyond the city limits.

This action, taken through Chester A. Jordan, president of the chamber, followed a report by the special committee, comprising Phillips M. Payson, chairman; Henry St. John Smith, Harry M. Jones, Fred L. Williams, Dr. Clifford Strange and Robert S. Phelps. The members of this committee are all qualified pilots, several of whom served in the World War.

In addition to finding the field and paving the way for negotiations to purchase it, the committee has had it inspected by the Federal Government.

"Capt. A. Raymond Brooks, superintendent for New England Airway Extension, Department of Commerce, pronounced the proposed airport a Class A field, a rating thus far granted in but few instances. 'The Portland airport, when completed on this land,' he said, 'will be the finest airport in New England.'

Measuring 3000 by 3120 feet, the field is perfectly level. The soil is sandy and dries rapidly. The drainage, which is natural, runs into a nearby tidal creek. On all sides, suitable for flying in wind from every direction, the field is approached without obstruction for a full mile or more.

John T. Trippe, president and general manager of the Colonial Air Transport, has announced plans to open mail and passenger service to Portland this summer.

Bird Observation Canoe Trip Starts

Ipswich River Area Scanned
for Warblers by Essex
County Ornithologists

SALEM, Mass., May 14 (Special).—A two-day bird-observing trip along the Ipswich River, the 21st annual event of its kind, held under the auspices of the Essex County Ornithological Club, was started last night, when a small party of club members spent the night at the Burying Camp in Middleton and this morning set out from the Middleton Paper Mills to cover the upper reaches of the river.

The main delegation assembled at Howe's station at noon today and departed in canoes at 2 o'clock on the first leg of the trip down the river. The party will spend the night at "The Pines" in the Wenham swamp.

The checking up of the warblers and other bird species numerous in the Pines sections will be made early Sunday morning, after which the party will resume the canoe trip to Willowdale. At the latter point the canoes will be abandoned for buses, which will convey the party to the Old Toll Gate on Little Neck Road, Ipswich.

The observers will cover the entire shore from this point on foot and record the various species of birds seen in the vicinity, the return to Ipswich being made by motor boat.

CEDAR HILL PLANS NEARLY COMPLETED

Junior League Girls to Be
Waitresses at Carnival

Miss Elsie DeNormandie is to be in charge of a group of 30 Junior League girls who will serve as waitresses for the Cedar Hill Carnival, May festival for the benefit of Denison House to be given at Cedar Hill, Waltham, May 27 and 28. Mrs. Malcolm Lang, chairman of the executive committee.

Motion pictures will be shown both evenings in addition to two performances of the outdoor pageant, "Robin Hood." The army band will play for dancing Friday and Saturday nights and on Saturday afternoon music for a tea dance will be furnished by Harvard University's orchestra.

Chinese women in costume are to be in charge of the Chinese room, while a special committee will supervise activities at the old Daniel Webster Cottage. Miss Annie Endicott Nourse and Mrs. Sidney Hosmer are arranging special dinners and luncheons for both days. Saturday luncheon will be served by Wellesley College girls, with Miss Eleanor Nelson in charge. Mrs. Edwin N. O'Neil is in charge of publicity, with Mrs. Otis and Miss Rosamond Blanchard as assistants.

May Festival Promoter



MRS. EDWIN N. O'NEIL, JR.
Chairman Publicity Committee Cedar Hill Carnival

be furnished by Harvard University's orchestra. Chinese women in costume are to be in charge of the Chinese room, while a special committee will supervise activities at the old Daniel Webster Cottage. Miss Annie Endicott Nourse and Mrs. Sidney Hosmer are arranging special dinners and luncheons for both days. Saturday luncheon will be served by Wellesley College girls, with Miss Eleanor Nelson in charge. Mrs. Edwin N. O'Neil is in charge of publicity, with Mrs. Otis and Miss Rosamond Blanchard as assistants.

NEW STATE POLICE PATROLS ESTABLISHED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14 (Special).—Colonel Chaffee, commanding the Rhode Island mounted police, has announced the establishment of two new patrols, made possible by the addition of 10 men authorized in the last General Assembly session. New barracks have been bought by the State at Hope Valley and at Lime Rock.

The patrols will be known as the Nooseneck patrol, from the highway which it will police, and the Blackstone patrol, from that portion of the Blackstone Valley which will benefit by the new service.

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RADIO

First Radio Trade Show
Points Way to StabilityChicago Exhibition a Definite Blow at Chaotic
Conditions Which Have Characterized Radio

By VOLNEY D. HURD

For the first time in the history of the radio industry a definite step toward stabilization through intelligent marketing planning is about to be taken when radio men from the entire country will be themselves Chicagoward for the annual conventions of the Radio Manufacturers Association, the Federated Radio Trade Association and the First Annual Radio Trade Show to be held the week of June 13 to 17.

It is this latter feature, the first trade show, which stands out as a real achievement. Radio has grown more rapidly than probably any other single industry in the history of the world and it has naturally found conditions unprepared for its arrival.

In the early days some cardboard tubing with wire wound around it was good radio merchandise and it sold at top figures of from \$5 to \$10. The industry was new. No one could guess in just what direction it would turn next.

Opportunists, those who work for the moment rather than build for the future, flocked to this new feeding ground and radio became a paradise for them. People were ready to buy almost anything and any sort of publicity, accurate or inaccurate, served to cause a stampede to the radio parts stores.

The greatest value of any radio idea under such circumstances rested in the ability to spring it as more or less of a surprise, to develop a short but intense, high pressure exploitation campaign, sell a raft of goods and then back gracefully out while the bottom dropped out of the idea as it does in all things which are inflated.

This method, modified according to the vision or good taste of different manufacturers, became rather a fundamental in radio merchandising and those who wanted to build on a firmer foundation could not afford to buck the tide and protestingly joined in with the opportunist procession, looking for an opportunity to escape.

The opportunists were gradually weeded out and but few remain today. The better manufacturers associated themselves together in what is now known as the R. M. A., or Radio Manufacturers Association. This group then had the unpleasant task of cleaning out the hysterical merchandising beliefs which impeded radio progress.

The opportunist plan worked out in practice about as follows: Radio proved seasonable and the winter was its season. Sales started with a rush around the first of September and after going abnormally high during the winter months subsided to a very low level around May for the summer months.

This condition was economically difficult. No business could hope to be flexible enough to expand and contract to the degree which circumstances seemed to be forcing the radio industry. The summers were dull with little help being carried. The winters found the need of every bit of help obtainable. This could not be well trained in it was opportunist help. Even though production could meet these conditions, sales, publicity and advertising are also important links in the manufacturing chain and to balance all four of these items was hopelessly impractical.

A few leaders worked out designs for the coming winter season. These were carefully guarded during the summer months so that they could be sprung in the fall and the winter clean-up made. A majority of the industry held back in suspense waiting for these plans to be divulged, whereupon they were copied.

This meant last minute rushing and a chaotic condition in general. Pressure had to be put on sales, on advertising and on publicity. Orders would come tumbling in, supplies were purchased far and beyond the needs and the coming of spring meant terrific losses with wholesale dumpings of sets, parts and material.

This dumping alone tended to upset the industry as the average purchaser saw sets they paid \$150 for a few months before relentlessly cut down to from \$50 to \$75, and became suspicious of the entire radio market. This feeling pervaded the whole consumer atmosphere. They could not understand the conditions

which brought it about and thought they were being overcharged during the normal sales season, that is, the winter period.

The Radio Manufacturers Association has resolutely faced these conditions and the result is the decision to have a trade show in the late spring or early summer months. Radio has become sufficiently settled so that no revolutionary ideas which would upset the market are very likely to make their appearance. A showing of the new goods will permit plenty of time to arrange for an economic production for the coming season, and orders will be taken under sane and conservative conditions so that a more accurate estimate of the total winter business may be made.

Intelligent publicity, sales and advertising campaigns can now be arranged and the result should be a stabilized market. Little if any dumping, and economic production. This in turn means a saving for the purchaser in that his purchases will not begin to depreciate in value as in the past, the resale value of the set will be higher and his set should in itself be a better job, carefully planned and built.

Thus we come to the first radio trade show. It is a mile post in radio progress, and the foresight and decision which have made it possible deserve the utmost commendation from everyone who has even the least interest in this new art.

ATWATER KENT
HOUR ORIGIN
IS RELATEDSunday Evening Feature
Has Lifted Standard of
Radio-casting

Coincident with the word that the Atwater Kent Radio Hour is to be continued with a special program throughout the summer and will inaugurate its third season of outstanding programs on the first Sunday of October, Merlin Hall Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, has paid tribute to this popular Sunday evening hour as being of inestimable value to all radio-radio progress.

"At present," Mr. Aylesworth said, "there are a large number of regular worth-while features on the air which appeal to listeners of the highest musical tastes. To some extent this was also true in 1925 when the Atwater Kent hours were inaugurated. Still, there was at that time a large class of people who were not acquainted with the fact, and it required the glamour which surrounded the name of famous operatic and concert stars, whom they had heard in person or knew by reputation, to focus the attention of this class upon broadcasting.

"To a great extent this feature and a few others of the same caliber have been responsible for raising the entire level of broadcasting entertainment. They have led the listening public to expect great things from radio, and gradually other manufacturers and broadcasting stations themselves have responded to this

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demand by improving the tone of their programs."

Like many other things, the birth of the Atwater Kent Radio Hour was something of an accident. John T. Adams, president of the Wolfsohn Musical Bureau of New York, had a radio receiving set in his home. One night, while entertaining friends, he turned it on. One of the guests voiced the opinion that there was a continued sameness in the programs and that there was no new feature of note on the air to attract listeners.

That gave Mr. Adams the nucleus of an idea. Why not have the great stars of the concert and operatic world broadcast? Surely their names would prove attractive and radio listeners would tune-in to an extent never before realized. However, there were many obstacles in the path of accomplishment, not the least of which was the finding of a sponsor with foresight to contribute such a program to radio listeners. In addition, there was a decided and determined antipathy toward radio on the part of concert managers, and a reluctance on the part of the artists themselves to sing or play for an invisible audience.

"If I had thought that radio would hurt our artists, I surely never would have started the series or worked on my idea in the first place," Mr. Adams said recently in commenting upon the close of the second Atwater Kent Radio Series. I believe radio will help any artist by enlarging his or her audience and increasing his or her value. But whether it will or not is still open to question," Mr. A. Atwater Kent of Philadelphia saw the significance of Mr. Adams' idea and at once arranged to place Sunday evening concerts of this type on the air.

These made radio history. Artist after artist who was known before only as a name became a vivid and distinct individual whose voice entered simultaneously into vast assembly halls, suburban apartments and the detached farmhouses of the smaller hamlets. The Atwater Kent Sunday evening concerts at 9:15 o'clock from WEAP and affiliated stations of the National Broadcasting Company's red network, have in all probability set a new standard in radio-casting programs. During the series which has just closed such world-famed artists of the operatic and concert stages as Reinold Werrenrath, who had the honor of singing at the first concert of the Atwater Kent Radio Hour, Mary Lewis, Madame Schumann-Heink, Lucrezia Bori, Giovanni Martinelli, Ann Case, Charles Hackett, Frieda Hempel, Frances Alda, Josef Hoffman, Albert Spalding and John Powell, have been heard.

Mr. Kent and Mr. Adams are now working jointly on plans for the balance of the summer series of Sunday evening programs. For the first three weeks of May, "The American Singers," a popular male quartet, will furnish the entertainment. Later Allen McQuhae, Irish tenor, who was heard during the complete summer series of last year's Atwater Kent Radio Hour, will participate in many programs. Mr. Kent further promises the devotees of the Atwater Kent Radio Hour many other novelties throughout the coming summer Sunday evenings.

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Radio Program Notes

ANOTHER of the popular song-and-music evenings which have met with such wide appreciation will be given Tuesday evening, May 17, over WEAP and the associated stations of the N. B. C. Red Network, by the Eveready Hour artists, including Barbara Maurel, soprano, Virginia Rea, soprano, the Revellers, comprised of Charles Harrison, first tenor, Lewis James Lewis, second tenor, Elliott Shaw, baritone, and Wilfred Glenn, bass, and the Eveready Orchestra. Among the numbers to be given Tuesday will be a series of "sketches of Paris," including songs and dance music, a gavotte by Goosce on two pianos and with eight hands, and a concert arrangement of "Goin' Home."

The "Great Moments in History" half-hour offering through the National Broadcasting Company's Red Network, on Tuesday evening, May 17, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, will take the radio audience back to the early days of "The Lone Star State"—Texas. Texas, the largest state in the Union in point of area, had a most interesting early history and was a bone of contention for some time before its entry into the Union. The radio presentation to be prepared for this evening by Henry Flisk Carlton will bring out the heroism of the early pioneers. The players presenting the dramatic offering, before the microphone will be under the direction of Gerald Stopp.

Walter G. Haenschel, well-known musical director, is the leader of the Rudd Light Opera Hour, the next performance of which will be heard

from WJZ and the stations of the National Broadcasting Company's Blue Network, WBZ-WBZA and KDKA, at 9:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Monday night, May 16. The soloists in this program will be Erva Giles, soprano, the leading lady, and Frank Munn, tenor, the leading man.

While attending Washington University, Mr. Haenschel specialized in music and participated in the various activities of the Glee Club, bands and various other musical organizations. It was intended by his parents that young Haenschel become an engineer, but in college his musical talent developed to such a degree that the engineering course was abandoned. He wrote his first song hit, originally entitled, "The Moorish Tango," while a student at Washington University. In 1914 this song found its way into the Ziegfeld Follies, the country learning to whistle and dance to the tune of "Underneath the Japanese Moon."

Greek music and talks on the life of the country will comprise the program of the international series to be given at WGBS, Gimbel Brothers, New York, Monday afternoon, May 16, from 3 to 4. Greek foods will be discussed by Roy Mason at 3. Helene Whitaker, staff accompanist of the station and well known in American and French musical circles, will play Greek compositions at 3:10, 3:30, and 3:50. Marietta Collin will talk on "Greek Women and Their Charm," at 3:20. "Greek Culture"

will be the subject of a talk by Lillian Eichler, author of books on etiquette and English usage, who has often spoken before the WGBS microphone.

Walter G. Haenschel was born in St. Louis, Mo., and after studying in the grade and high schools of that city graduated from Washington University. He commenced the study of music when 7 years of age under Robert Goldbeck, an uncle, one of the more prominent of European artists and a director of musical activities of conservatories in both Berlin and London, who later served as a member of the Chicago Faculty of Music in association with Leopold Godowsky.

Mr. Haenschel entered the navy as a seaman in 1917 and after the armistice he was honorably discharged with the rank of ensign. During the time he was in the service of Uncle Sam, he had abandoned music completely. He was chosen by the directors of the Brunswick Balke Collender Company to organize the recording division of that company. In 1924, during the first Brunswick Hour of Music Series, radio learned to know Haenschel through his organizing and directing the Brunswick Hour Orchestra.

The Atlantic Quartet must have been made in order to fit the WABC call letters since the names of this organization are as follows: Williams, Allen, Brown and Clark. Williams is the first tenor, Allen is the second tenor, while Brown is the baritone and Clark has concealed about his person a powerful voice of the real old-fashioned profundo basso type. The Atlantic Quartet appears on the WABC programs every Monday night at 9:30.

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (533 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Dick Newcomb's Society Orchestra.
6:15 Baseball results.
6:18 Lenox Ensemble.
6:30 Cyril J. La Francis and his American Legion orchestra.
7 Bert Lowe and his orchestra.
7:30 Baseball results.
7:44 Joseph Ecker Concert Group.
8:00 "Pop" concert from Symphony Hall under the direction of Alfredo Casella.
9 Ecker Concert Group.
9:12 Continuation of "Pop" concert.
10 Ecker Concert Group.
10:12 Continuation of "Pop" concert.
10:40 Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
11 Baseball scores.
11:10 Broadcast of messages to the Far North regarding the moon eclipse June 15.
WEEI, Boston, Mass. (519 Meters)
4 p. m.—News.
4:10 Erika Quartet of Beverly.
4:35 Milton Kirsh and his orchestra.
6 WEAP, Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.
6:45 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
7:10 News.
7:20 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
7:48 Highway bulletin.
7:50 Newspaper talk.
8 WEAP, "The Week Enders," musical comedy.
9 WEAP, Interstate Commerce Commission, under the direction of Clyde Hutchinson, chairman; music by the United States Army Band.
9:30 WEAP, "Week Enders," continued.
10 Cruising the Air.
10:05 "Ed" Andrews and his orchestra.
11:05 News.
11:10 Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Hildout.
11:15 Organ recital by Frank Stevens.
WNAC, Boston, Mass. (528 Meters)
5 p. m.—Visits to the theaters.
5:15 Ralph Rabold.
6 The Smilers.
6:30 "Dok" Eisenburg and his Sinfonians.
6:57 Movie news.
7 Continuation of dinner dance.
7:25 Baseball scores.
7:29 Weather.
7:30 "Building the Home Harmonious."
7:45 The Lady of the Ivory.

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

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MAY 17—JUNE 30

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ARBITRAL PLAN PROPOSED FOR COTTON TRADES

Need of Data to Prevent
Seasonal Unemployment
Shown by Mr. Hines

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 14 (AP)—Meeting in joint session for the first time since days of the World War, cotton manufacturers' associations of the North and the South, were urged by M. J. Warner, president of the Converters Association of New York, to establish a tribunal for commercial arbitration to avoid all causes of friction between the mill and the converter.

He proposed that the two associations, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Cotton Manufacturers Association appoint committees to confer at a later date on how best such arbitration might be promoted and encouraged.

Spencer, Turner, president of the Cotton Textile Merchants of New York declared that he regarded the meeting as one of the most significant in the history of the industry. "In itself," he said, it indicates a recognition of the community of interest in all that affects the welfare and progress of this industry."

Asks Right to Organize
Capping a day's suggestions for betterment of the textile industry, William B. MacColl of Pawtucket, R. I., president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, declared that cotton manufacturers should have the right "to organize to regulate production and establish uniform standards of quality under proper Government control."

Discussing the work of the Cotton Textile Institute, Walker D. Hines, president, said, "The more production can be conducted along orderly lines and the more the enforced and drastic curtailments which must inevitably follow overproduction can be avoided, the more economical production ought to be and the more satisfactory conditions ought to be from the standpoint of the labor in the mills."

"The institute is anxious to do what it can to aid in making statistics on production, stocks on hand and unfilled orders complete and co-operate with associations representing jobbers, converters, finishers, and others to get a more complete picture than is possibly obtainable from the mills alone."

Hopitable to Low Prices
"The industry seems in recent years to have shown an extraordinary hospitality to abnormally low prices. We have seen situations where, when the cost of cotton—the raw material of the industry—falls, the prices for cotton goods fall promptly and yet when the price of cotton rises, the prices for the goods show surprising reluctance in stepping up with the price of cotton."

His study of the industry has not led him to believe that the situation is to its advantage to operate to maximum capacity because thereby overhead can be spread over more units produced so as to reduce the cost of overhead per unit of production, the speaker said.

"I am wondering whether this does not overlook the fact that beyond a certain point demand cannot be created by the mere act of production."

Equalization of Production
"Such statistics as are already available for a series of years indicate that a season of high manufacturing activity in the early part of the calendar year has been succeeded by a pronounced falling off in the summer months. This raises the question whether production has not overrun the demand in the latter part of the year, leaving an insufficient demand to admit of the mills keeping up the same rate of production during the summer. Along with this there appears to be frequently a falling off in prices during the summer and a shrinkage in the margin between the price of the goods and the price of the cotton used in their manufacture."

"To a newcomer in the business these things look very much like seasonal overproduction, which keeps prices abnormally low and then carries them even lower, and which, nevertheless, still leaves the mills without sufficient demand to keep up their production and leaves them no alternative but to cut down their production. When we can get statistics according to a group of types of goods covering several years, this matter can be studied to even better advantage."

A. Lincoln Filene, of Boston, representing the National Retail Dry Goods Association, said he believed directors of that association would put up a sum of money, if the textile manufacturers and wholesalers would match it, to establish a trade relations group in the cotton textile industry.

"Such machinery once set up would enable us all to know more and guess less where we stand in our relations. Circumstances will drive us together ultimately. Why not anticipate the future and come together of our own free will now?"

H. G. F. Lauten, vice-president of

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the Converters Association, advised the manufacturers "refuse to sell at a loss."

Shows Industry's Growth
George W. Forrester, traffic manager, in his report to the closing session of the convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, declared that the progress of the cotton manufacturers in the cotton growing states has been an industrial phenomenon.

"At the end of 1890," he said, "there were but 1,570,000 spindles in all of the cotton growing states. At the end of 1926, the number was 17,936,264, again of 1042 per cent. In 1890, mills in the cotton growing States consumed approximately 600,000 bales of cotton, in 1926 the consumption was 4,757,902 bales, a gain of 693 per cent."

E. C. Duell, representing the cotton committee of the association reported on the work of the joint southern arbitration board, in New Orleans, formed to handle the work of arbitration between mills and shippers which was formerly carried on by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

Reconciliation in Washington of complaints of several lots of cotton had checked with the committee's work, he said, and in other instances the classification by two of the best classifiers in Memphis confirmed the work of the New Orleans board except in two bales.

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Progress in the Churches

South African Railway Mission

The South African Church Railway Mission aims at providing the services and friendship of the church along the thousands of miles of railway in South Africa, mainly to white railway employees. There are centers at Grahamstown, Johannesburg, Bulawayo and Kimberley, and the missionaries work up to the railroad in the Belgian Congo. Small churches have been built at various places, and in more than one place parishes have been formed and handed over to the bishops.

Church 225 Years Old
The 225th anniversary of the founding of the first Episcopal church on Long Island was celebrated yesterday at Grace Church, Jamaica. Similar celebrations were held at St. George's Church, Flushing; St. James's Church, Hempstead, all of which grew out of the missions started in 1762 when the Rev. Patrick Gordon established Grace Church.

The congregation was founded in 1690 by a band of men known as the Society for the Propagation of the

Gospel. In 1702 Grace Church received its charter direct from King George I of England, then the head of the English Church.

Will Run School in France
The Rt. Rev. Charles Henry Brent, bishop of western New York, has completed negotiations by which the Episcopal Church will take over and maintain the Chateau Neuve School, near Bordeaux, France, the national news bureau of the Episcopal Church has announced.

The school will be maintained for the children of Americans temporarily or permanently residing in France. In addition, many students in American church schools will be selected to study at Chateau Neuve, including groups from St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; Groton School, Groton, Mass.; and St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass.

Some Bible Statistics
This statistical Biblical information is printed in the Country Club Christian, the weekly organ of the church bearing that name.

The Bible contains 3,566,480 letters, 773,746 words, 31,173 verses, 119 chapters and 27 books. The word Lord occurs 1885 times. The word reverend occurs but once, which is in the ninth verse of the 11th Psalm. The middle verse is the eighth verse of the 118th Psalm. The twenty-first verse of the seventh chapter of Ecclesiastes contains all the letters of the alphabet except the letter J. The nineteenth chapter of II Kings and the thirty-seventh chapter of Isaiah are alike. The longest verse is the eighth verse of the eighth chapter of Esther. The shortest verse is the thirty-fifth verse of the eleventh chapter of St. John. There are no words or names of more than six syllables.

School for Cantors
The first seminary for cantors in America will be established in the fall by the Modern Cantors' Association, an organization of 55 reformed cantors. According to Isidore Weinstein, secretary, increase in the synagogues all over the United States has necessitated the training of young men for the cantorate.

The association, Mr. Weinstein said, will be against the appearance of cantors professionally as unethical and incongruous. Like rabbis and ministers, they must limit their service to the religion and not cheapen it, because of the remuneration by public performance. A school was begun by the cantors late in 1926, but had to suspend a year ago because of lack of funds.

Five New Bible Translations
The British and Foreign Bible Society issued during the year ending March 5 completed versions of the Bible: Luganikongo, spoken in Belgian Congo; Omyene, spoken by tribes in the Gabon; Annamese, spoken in Annam; Dobu, spoken in Papua; and Esperanto. The number on the society's list is now 593, being: Bibles 144, New Testaments 138, and portions 311.

Extension Work Emphasized
A third of the Congregational churches in the United States are being "aided" by the other two-thirds, according to the report which will be presented at the biennial meeting of the National Congregational Council in Omaha, Neb., May 25 to June 1, by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Halliday of New York City, general secretary of the denomination's church extension

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boards. The number of "aided" or "home mission" churches is 1800, out of a total of 5600 churches.

Elimination of the "glaring inequalities" in church privileges now existing between different communities is the goal which the extension boards are seeking to realize in the second century of their history. The origin of the extension boards dates back to 1826, when was founded the Congregational Home Mission Society, the oldest national home mission organization of any denomination.

Bible Institute Meets
The twentieth anniversary meeting of the National Bible Institute has just been held at the organization's headquarters, 340 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York. Don O. Shelton, president of the institute, delivered the opening address. Prof. B. Allen Reed, registrar of the institute, said that during 20 years 2356 students had been trained in Bible study. Of this number 338 are in missionary work, he said. More than 50,000 outdoor evangelistic meetings have been held under the institute's direction, he reported, with aggregate attendance of 9,000,000. Last year 2711 meetings were held in this city with 600,000 persons present.

Methodist Church Budget
General budget contributions to the Methodist Episcopal church last year exceeded \$97,000,000, the Rev. R. J. Wade, of Chicago, executive secretary of the worldwide service commission, reported to the board of bishops at its session in Warren, Pa., the Associated Press announced.

Dr. F. J. Johnson, New York, of the foreign missions board reported that 15 of the 25 missionaries in China had left the country. Mission work, he added, was being carried on at many points by natives. Representatives of all church areas have just met with the bishops in Cleveland to study missionary, educational and philanthropic efforts of the church.

Celebrates Centenary
Celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Birmingham Methodist Episcopal Church, Detroit, is under way. The program includes a reception and concert program May 28, and an address on Sunday May 22, by Dr. Cassius E. Wakefield, of Toledo, a former pastor.

Lord's Day Observance
One thousand Anglican and Free Church places of worship in England recently joined in a campaign of the churches, organized by the Lord's Day Observance Society. Special sermons on the value of Sunday were preached by the clergy and ministers of these churches.

Young People's Council
At the seventh annual conference of the Kansas City Young People's Interchurch Council of the Council of Churches, recently held at the First Baptist Church, Linwood Boulevard and Park Avenue, there were more than 500 delegates from nearly 100 Protestant churches. William F. Schmidt is president of the council.

Summer Bible Schools
At a meeting of the Washington Bible School Association plans were made for the opening of the schools in June. It was announced the All-Bible summer schools will continue five days a week for five weeks.

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Sunset Stories

The Lion in the Sky

IT WAS a cool evening in early spring, and the children were gathered around the cheerful blaze of the open fire, when all at once in walked Uncle Ned. A shout of delight greeted him, and Bill remarked, "Now we'll have some fun!"

"Fun!" said Uncle Ned, "I should think so. Why don't you come out with me to the circus and see the golden lion? It's a glorious night, and the sky is full of stars."

"Now, then," said Uncle, when they stood in their winter coats looking up to the spangled sky, "where are we going to look?"

"You haven't shown us any picture," said Lindsay, "What shall we do?"

"How many constellations do you know already?" asked Uncle.

"Two," said everybody, "the Dipper and Orion."

"That's three then," said Uncle, "because there are two Dippers, you know. Now turn to the north and find the Big Dipper."

So they did, but they had to look almost overhead before they could locate it. At last they found it.

"Now," said Uncle, "And the two back stars in the bowl of the dipper, and continue down and over the other side of the sky till you come to a bright star in the southwest. See it, everybody?"

"Yes, yes!" said Dolly, "that's easy."

"And so they all.

"That star's name is Regulus," said Uncle, "and it's the lion's heart. Now if you look carefully you'll see a faint star some distance above Regulus, and then four others curving up and around to make a great big hook. One, two, three, four, five—look wide now. Everybody find it?"

"I see!" said Helen, "Why, it's an enormous sickle, like Father trims the grass with."

"So it is!" said the rest, at last.

"That sickle," said Uncle, "is the lion's head. Now go back to Regulus,

the sickle's handle, and you'll find the lion's body stretching out to the left—two stars in a line, and over the first of them, another star. They're all rather faint tonight, because the moon is so bright it hides the light of the stars."

"It looks as if he were lying down," said Bill.

"We'll draw him that way when we go to bed," said Lindsay. "I'm going to make a book of these star animals—these constellations, I mean—the stars and the animals too. Let's all do that, will you? It's my day, you know."

"We will," said everybody. "Let's surprise Mother!" said Bill.

Then, after hunting out Orion, the giant hunter, low down in the west now, they scamped in and Uncle drew Leo for them, and here he is!

Uncle drew Leo for the Children, and Here He Is!

up to the spangled sky, "where are we going to look?"

"You haven't shown us any picture," said Lindsay, "What shall we do?"

"How many constellations do you know already?" asked Uncle.

"Two," said everybody, "the Dipper and Orion."

"That's three then," said Uncle, "because there are two Dippers, you know. Now turn to the north and find the Big Dipper."

So they did, but they had to look almost overhead before they could locate it. At last they found it.

"Now," said Uncle, "And the two back stars in the bowl of the dipper, and continue down and over the other side of the sky till you come to a bright star in the southwest. See it, everybody?"

"Yes, yes!" said Dolly, "that's easy."

"And so they all.

"That star's name is Regulus," said Uncle, "and it's the lion's heart. Now if you look carefully you'll see a faint star some distance above Regulus, and then four others curving up and around to make a great big hook. One, two, three, four, five—look wide now. Everybody find it?"

"I see!" said Helen, "Why, it's an enormous sickle, like Father trims the grass with."

"So it is!" said the rest, at last.

"That sickle," said Uncle, "is the lion's head. Now go back to Regulus,

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

LEADERS RETAIN THEIR PLACES

Hornsbey and Fothergill Are Still Well Above .400 Mark

CHICAGO, May 14 (AP)—Eight of the 10 leading hitters among the regulars of the American League are still above the .400 mark after the season four weeks old, and Robert R. Fothergill of Detroit is still in the front with a mark of .419, in averages compiled today, including last Wednesday's games.

Several pitchers and pinch hitters, notably J. B. Shute and G. E. H. of Cleveland, are hitting above the .300 mark. In the few games the Detroit stars have played, Urban J. Shocker of the New York Yankees is another .400 hitter, probably holding onto a seat among the elite until G. H. Ruth decides to come up and occupy his customary place in the first nine. He is down in the .322 class, though he is again leading with eight home runs. The Yankees, leaders in team batting in the league, are averaging .335, a week ago to .316 this week, and second place with .302, the only other .300 hitting team in the circuit. Heinemann, Blue and Warner of the Tigers led the hitting drive.

Alphonse Thomas of the Chicago White Sox is the only American League pitcher to achieve five victories, but his one defeat brings his percentage below the trio who have perfect records for the season. They are Huddell, Cleveland, W. H. Collins of Detroit and Hank K. of the Yankees. Grove of the Athletics keeps his lead as the best worker with 61 innings pitched in 10 games, and he has retired 34 batters on strikes.

Simmons Catches Goslin

Simmons of the Athletics, despite his absence from the game for a period, caught up with Goslin of Washington in stolen bases, each having seven to his credit. Fothergill, being close behind with six. Gehrig keeps close behind his team mate Ruth, in home runs, having seven to eight for Ruth. Leading hitters in the American League are: Fothergill, Detroit, .419; McCurdy, Chicago, .414; Goslin, Washington, .413; Cobb, Philadelphia, .410; Gehrig, New York, .409; Fothergill, Cleveland, .408; Clancy, Chicago, .404; Galloway, Philadelphia, .400; Schanz, St. Louis, .396; Meusel, New York, .391.

The National League has but one .400 hitter among the regulars and he is the many-times batting champion, Hornsbey, with a mark of .417 in averages compiled today, including Wednesday's games. He has as many home runs as any other star in the league, too, his total of six equalling the mark of L. R. Wilson and Earl Webb of the Chicago Cubs. Hornsbey drove out this week's batting average.

Frank F. Frisch, who was traded to the St. Louis Cardinals for Hornsbey, dropped out of the first 10 this week, going down to a mark of .341. When he did get on base, however, he stole bases regularly, getting four this week. Haden of the Pittsburgh Pirates is the base-stealing leader with seven.

Giants Tie With Pittsburgh

The Giants are leading not only in hitting, but are in a tie with Pittsburgh for leading home runs, and they have scored an average of 3.4 runs per game for the first month of the season.

James J. Hayes of the St. Louis Cardinals is the league's leading pitcher this week, though he is still the only one in the National League with five victories. Meadows, the star of the Cincinnati Reds, has four victories and no defeats but accomplished nothing the past week.

Arthur C. Vanderhaeghe of Pittsburgh is starting another strikeout string, leading his league with 30, but his mark is still six below Grove of the Athletics.

A. A. High of Boston and Bressler of the Cincinnati Reds are the newcomers in the select batting group this week, crowding out Lucas, Cincinnati and Hays of St. Louis. High jumped from .339 to .384, and Bressler from .267 to .350. Bressler made six hits in his three games this week and High seven hits in three games.

Leading hitters of the National League in more than 10 games are: Hornsbey, New York, .417; Farrell, New York, .388; High, Boston, .384; Williams, Philadelphia, .368; Sand, Philadelphia, .366; Hays, New York, .364; Paul G. Waner, Pittsburgh, .357; Lindstrom, New York, .354; Bremier, Cincinnati, .350; Spaulding, Philadelphia, .347.

AHEARN REPORTED TO HAVE RESIGNED

MONTREAL, Que. (Special Correspondence)—It has been reported here that Frank Ahearn, president of the Ottawa Hockey Club, world champion, has resigned and intended to sell his holdings in the club. The reason for this sudden action could not be learned.

Another report here states that Percy Lesueur will manage the Detroit Cougars in the National Hockey League, replacing Ahearn. Lesueur, who handled the Windsor team in the Canadian Hockey League the past season, Stanley Burgeon, who coached the Fort Worth team, is mentioned as the man to replace Lesueur.

U. S. AND BELGIUM DIVIDE

BRUSSELS, Belg., May 14 (AP)—United States and Belgium broke even yesterday in the first of the international tennis matches in which William T. Tilden and Francis T. Hunter of the United States met Belgian opponents. Tilden easily swept through the Belgian star, 6-0, 6-3, 6-3, while Hunter lost to Jean Van der Bie, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1. Tilden was leading M. Van der Bie, 4-3, when the latter was to withdraw. Eubank being substituted.

OREGON AGGIES WIN IT

SEATTLE, Wash., May 14 (Special)—Oregon Agricultural College defeated University of Washington in the first day in the first of a two-game series being played this week in the race for the western division title of the Northwest Conference. The score by innings: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E Oregon 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Washington 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Batteries—Winters and Maple; Gardner and McKenna.

JEWISH ELEVEN STARTS

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—The All-Jewish soccer team scheduled for a match of the United States left Haifa, Palestine, yesterday and is due here May 21 on the Aquitania, according to advice received from Nathan Agar, American representative. The team will play in New York, several New England cities and tour the middle West, with Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis on its itinerary.

WAYMERS ANNOUNCED

C. H. Waymers, 27, manager of the Harvard varsity crew, announced the winners of the competition for the freshman crew managerial positions last night as follows: T. E. Tiffany of St. Louis, manager; R. F. Smith of Brantford, Ill., assistant manager; W. M. Dunn of Chicago, 166-pound crew manager; and R. R. Forrester Jr. of New York, chairman of the regatta committee.

GERMANY LEADS IN PLAY WITH PORTUGAL

Captures Two Singles Matches in Davis Cup Tennis

LISBON, Portugal, May 14 (AP)—Germany took the lead in its second-round European zone Davis Cup elimination play against Portugal yesterday, capturing the first two singles matches of the tournament. G. Derselius of Germany defeated J. Verda of Portugal, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, while Hans Moldenauer of Germany defeated A. Casanova of Portugal, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4.

BERLIN (Special Correspondence)

The first Davis Cup team Germany has nominated since the war after its re-admission to the Davis Cup games, which is representing this country in the first matches now being played against Portugal, contains Hans Moldenauer, last year's champion, but not the two leading German players Otto Froitzheim and Heinz Landmann. Herr Moldenauer ranks as third on the German tennis list. He is one of the leading players of the younger generation, has won against Flaquer of Spain and Timmer of Holland and is considered one of the best singles players in this country. Hannemann, who is the other member of the team, holds the fourth position on the tennis list. He is considered a good player but since he has returned to Cologne has lacked the opportunity to play against strong opponents.

Herr Derselius, who accompanies the team as a substitute, also belongs to the younger generation and holds the ninth position on the tennis list. It is generally regretted that Heinz Landmann, second on the list, who defeated Vincent Richards and Haver K. Kinsey here last fall, is prevented from defending Germany's colors in Portugal.

German tennis players have been lacking since the war, was an opportunity to test their strength in games against prominent international players and is very difficult to state where Germany ranks at present in the international tennis world.

This year, however, promises to clarify the situation since Germany has no doubt will take part in important international events and good players from abroad will visit this country. Leading hitters in the American League of England will send a team to Berlin in June.

Meanwhile the leading Berlin clubs have greatly improved their grounds. One of the courts of the Red-White Club has a court with grandstands for even 8000 spectators.

Cubs Hit Home Runs in Eleven Straight Games

Chicago, May 14 (AP)—The Chicago National League baseball club tied the major league record for home-run hitting in consecutive games yesterday when J. J. Kaufmann hit one in the fifth inning of the game at Philadelphia.

To date the Cubs' heavy hitters have made 14 home runs in 11 successive games. The St. Louis Browns formerly held the record, having hit 20 home runs in 11 games from July 28 to Aug. 7, 1922.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	P.C.
New York	16	9	.440
St. Louis	14	9	.409
Philadelphia	14	10	.400
Pittsburgh	11	9	.350
Chicago	9	12	.428
Brooklyn	11	15	.423
Cincinnati	11	17	.392

RESULTS FRIDAY

St. Louis 11, New York 1.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 4.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh at Boston (postponed).

GAMES SATURDAY

Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

CARDINALS WIN FINAL

ST. LOUIS, May 14—The St. Louis Cardinals, after a long and hard-fought battle, defeated the Cincinnati Reds yesterday, winning the final game of the series, 4 to 1, after losing the first two games of the series. The Cardinals, who had lost the first two games, won the series with a home-run hit and a single, besides stealing two bases, stood out as the game of the series, as the Cardinals' pitchers were used in the opening inning.

The Cardinals' pitching staff, led by Dizzy Dean, who pitched the first two games, won the series with a home-run hit and a single, besides stealing two bases, stood out as the game of the series, as the Cardinals' pitchers were used in the opening inning.

PHILLIES GET THREE HOME RUNS

PHILADELPHIA, May 14—Philadelphia hit three home runs to defeat Chicago, 4 to 1, in the final game of the series, 4 to 1, evening the series at two hits apiece. The Phillies, who had lost the first two games, won the series with a home-run hit and a single, besides stealing two bases, stood out as the game of the series, as the Cardinals' pitchers were used in the opening inning.

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BROOKLYN RALLY SUCCESSFUL

BROOKLYN, May 14—An eight-inning rally enabled Brooklyn to overcome a four-run lead held by Cincinnati and win the series, 4 to 1, evening the series at two hits apiece. The Cardinals, who had lost the first two games, won the series with a home-run hit and a single, besides stealing two bases, stood out as the game of the series, as the Cardinals' pitchers were used in the opening inning.

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YALE 1927 CREW WINS

DERBY, Conn., May 14—Yale University's sophomore crew won by 15 feet over the Junior A crew here yesterday, thereby winning the right to face Harvard University's crew in the championship race May 21 here. Sophomores also won at Harvard. The Yale lineup: Bow, H. S. Cookman, 2, W. H. Butler, 2, 3, Hamilton Southworth, 4, J. G. Martin, 5, Sutherland, 6, R. E. Bushman, 7, F. E. Newton, 8, W. Ward, 9, Coxswain, Hall, 10.

FRANCE WINS OPENER

PARIS, May 14 (AP)—In the opening match of the Davis Cup play between France and Romania's laws, tennis teams today, Romania defeated Poullet of Romania 6-1, 6-2, 6-4.

Valuable College Track and Field Trophy and Its Defenders

Coach Dean Cromwell (Left) and Capt. Edgar L. House of the University of Southern California Varsity Track Team Holding the Intercollegiate A. A. A. Team Championship Trophy.



Coach Dean Cromwell (Left) and Capt. Edgar L. House of the University of Southern California Varsity Track Team Holding the Intercollegiate A. A. A. Team Championship Trophy.

Only Five Champions Entered to Defend Their 1926 Titles

PHILADELPHIA, May 14—Ten and possibly more new champions will be crowned in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. track and field championships on May 14-15 at the University of Southern California.

The champions of 1926, who are defending their titles, are: Cecil G. Cooke '27, Syracuse, in the 440-yard dash; Capt. Ellisworth C. Haggerty '27, Harvard, in the one-mile run; William A. Dowdell '27, Georgetown, in the running broad jump; Robert W. King '28, Stanford, in the running high jump; Sabin W. Carr '28, Yale, in the pole vault.

Runners-up in the various championship events are much more plentiful, there being 11 men who took second honors or figured in the first five. James Burgess Jr. '27 of Georgetown is back to battle Cooke, in the quarter mile; Leslie H. Schwobed '27 of California appears better than ever in the mile; James C. Loucks '27 of Stanford believes he can take the two miles, now that Willard L. Tibbets '26 of Harvard is out of the way.

Stanford's great high hurdler, is counting on taking the 120-yard title back to the coast, now that Leighton W. C. Dye '26 of Southern California has retired from his college career. Theodore A. Mathias '27 of Pennsylvania State College second in the running broad jump.

In the mile, James C. Loucks '27 of Stanford is the favorite to win. The great high hurdler, is counting on taking the 120-yard title back to the coast, now that Leighton W. C. Dye '26 of Southern California has retired from his college career. Theodore A. Mathias '27 of Pennsylvania State College second in the running broad jump.

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PICK-UPS

STANFORD EASILY UPSETS WASHINGTON

CORVALLIS, Ore., May 14 (Special)—University of Southern California easily defeated Washington in the second round of the Pacific Coast intercollegiate polo tournament, 4 to 0. Stanford, No. 2, was high point man of the game, scoring three goals and two assists. The game was played at Corvallis, Ore., and was a part of the Pacific Coast intercollegiate polo tournament.

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BONUS OF \$3000 FOR EDGEWOOD CADDIES

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 14 (AP)—There is a bonus of \$3000 to be distributed among caddies of the Edgewood Country Club here, who acquit themselves with credit on the links this coming season, but there is a joker in the offer, too.

Ten cent fines will be imposed on caddies who lose balls for their patrons, who fail to report daily, and who otherwise do not conduct themselves as well-bred caddies should. Such was the decision of the caddy welfare committee of the club last night. Members said they were interested in training and educating the boys, as well as in securing better service for their members.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	P.C.
New York	16	9	.440
Chicago	14	11	.409
Philadelphia	14	10	.400
Pittsburgh	11	9	.350
Washington	11	14	.440
St. Louis	9	13	.409
Boston	11	17	.392

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 7, Cleveland 4.
Philadelphia 10, Detroit 1.
New York 10, St. Louis 1.
Washington at Chicago (postponed).

GAMES SATURDAY

Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
New York at Detroit.

LUNDGREN SCORES SHOOTOUT

CLEVELAND, May 13—Delmar Lundgren, secured from Birmingham in the 1926 draft by the Boston Red Sox, pitched his second straight victory for Boston here, yesterday, defeating Cleveland, 4 to 1. Lundgren's record now stands at 1-0. He was the second straight victory for Boston, as the team swept the series, as only two games were played. Lundgren's record now stands at 1-0. He was the second straight victory for Boston, as the team swept the series, as only two games were played.

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MRS. MALLORY ALSO SAILS FOR ENGLAND

Embarks Unannounced—Miss Wills and Mother Off

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—America's two leading women tennis players left here early this morning for England where they will enter the British championship tournament at Wimbledon.

While Miss Helen N. Wills sailed on the Tuscania, Mrs. F. I. Mallory, who won the American title last year when Miss Wills was unable to defend, embarked unannounced on the Majestic. The American players anticipate a full month of practice in England before entering the lists at Wimbledon against the outstanding players of the world. The principal goal of both will be the singles championship of England now held by Mrs. L. A. Godfree, formerly Miss Kathleen McKane.

Miss Wills

ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

The Pewter of Twelve Centuries

By GEORGE C. GEBELEIN

THERE is a singular charm about old pewter, which must be admitted by all who have seen a tastefully arranged collection of the ware. Certainly few relics connected with the days of our ancestors are more interesting than the curious services of pewter that still remain in many country houses. They are, as a matter of fact, survivals of the days when silver was beyond the reach of all except the most wealthy, and when china and earthenware had not yet been introduced into Europe for domestic use.

Pewter utensils for the household were common from very early times. It is possible that the Chinese were the first makers. The Romans on their first invasion of Britain brought many articles made in this metal. Remains of them have from time to time been found in excavating the ruins of Roman villas and dredged from the beds of the Thames and other rivers. The articles found have principally been in the form of dishes, chalices, cups, and spoons of various designs. Some are beautifully incised with different patterns, the edges having raised moldings, showing that pewter-making was at that time thoroughly understood. As the Roman legions left this country in the year 411 A. D., these articles

ter itself. From the end of the thirteenth century frequent mention of such utensils is found in old documents and inventories, particularly in the form of dishes and porringers. Lady Urendale, by will dated 1487, makes a special bequest of a "hoole garnish of peautre vessel," garnish meaning a set of a dozen dishes, a dozen platters, and a dozen saucers. Mary Dryden, the mother of the famous poet, leaves to her daughter, by will proved 1677, "two of the best pewter dishes that had her husband's arms on them, and two of the new pewter plates." The rich City companies all possessed fine services of pewter, as did the universities and

the Inns of Court. Those who were not sufficiently wealthy to purchase, were accustomed to hire such articles as were required for festivals. In Common Use With a Century Many instances might be quoted to prove that in early times pewter was reckoned among the most valuable household belongings, and carefully handed down from one generation to another. In certain large households it remained in use in the nurseries and servants' hall up to the date of the accession of Queen Victoria, in 1837. In all establishments of any size, pewter originally existed in large quantities. In the historic

Manor House of Chastleton, in Oxfordshire, is still preserved the old service of pewter which in 1632 was valued at £22 3s. 6d. It is there displayed to particular advantage in the unique kitchen, itself dating from the reign of James I.

Shakespeare, writing about 1600, makes Gremio in "The Taming of the Shrew" describe his house and its treasures thus:

First, as you know, my house within the city is richly furnished with plate and gold; Basins and ewers to lave her dainty hands;

My hangings all of Tyrian tapestry; In ivory coffers I have stuffed my crowns; In cypress chests my arras counterpoints, Costly apparel, tents, and canopies, Fine linen, Turkey cushions bossed with pearl, Valances of Venice gold in needlework, Pewter and brass and all things that belong To house or housekeeping.

Old Pennsylvania-German Chests

By DOROTHY GRAFFLY

OLD dower chests, bridal boxes and Pennsylvania German country chests were so much a part of the life of the people that, until comparatively recent years, no one gave them a thought.

"My chest with linen and pewter therein" was a familiar form of gift or bequest from mother to daughter. Even the names of places followed the typical designs to be found on the old chests. Tulpehocken, for instance, is a name derived from "tulpe," a tulip, and "hocken," set in heaps.

The story of these antiques has revealed the artistry introduced in America from Germany and Switzerland whence came these peasants and potential citizens, in definitely traceable groups, between 1833 and 1709. It also reflects the internal history of the pioneer colonies.

Salvaging Valuable Articles

Some years ago, Henry Mercer of Doylestown and Edwin Atlee Barber of the Pennsylvania Museum began a study of Pennsylvania German culture that has since spurred to further investigation men and women who are now aiding in piecing together the bits of scattered history gained from the evidence in design and decoration of furniture and pottery. As opportunity grants, they are salvaging from obscurity, from attics, barns and waste heaps, no less than from private sanctums, what remains of this State's rich cultural heritage in the utilitarian arts.

The museum itself is gradually building up a collection of these antiques, and has held exhibitions, culled mainly from the fruits of enthusiastic discovery provided by Clarence W. Braser.

Various interesting assumptions have been based upon the findings of recent investigators. It was at one time thought that every farmer in this section was himself an artist, that he decorated his own furniture and made the dower chests and bride boxes. In combining the country for such antiques, however, enthusiasts have brought to light simple books of typical designs. These lead museum authorities to believe that the decoration of furniture was an art practiced by a group of specialists who prepared their samples and went out on the road much as salesmen do today with books of wall paper designs.

Traces of Itinerant Decorators

Only in later years do the names of designers appear upon chests. Although authorities believe that the names so far discovered are those of the artists, there is a possibility that the owner may have been the signer. As similar designs are found scattered from village to village, the

with his name both in Berks and Lebanon communities.

If one may accept the theory of itinerant decorators, then another discovery is robbed of confusion. Although the general characteristics of the designs typical of each county differ markedly and may be used as a gauge in assigning individual antiques to some particular locality, various pieces of furniture have been discovered that combine the design tendencies of neighboring counties.

This overlapping of typical designs would confirm the opinion that artists peddled their wares over the boundaries and that, as the years passed, and the traditional tie with the mother land grew less distinct, the hybrid design became more popular.

Pennsylvania, Connecticut Appeal

The union of two very different cultures in the design of furniture has been found in a valley section of Schuylkill County. There corner cupboards, grandfather clocks, dressers and chests of drawers that show Connecticut design and workmanship in construction are brilliantly decorated with Pennsylvania German motifs. Yet, no dower chests have been found.

What might seem a dry technicality is, in reality, the evidence of a passage in local history now virtually forgotten. Just before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War the peoples of Connecticut and Pennsylvania who had settled lands between the former first and forty-second parallels were of the verge of a war all their own, a struggle for the possession of the same strip of valley property.

In the common cause, however,

the designs, especially for dower chests and bride boxes, reveal the reverence for nature held by the Mennonites in their colony at Ephrata. Birds, flowers, and animals appear in gay colors; parrots, doves, peacocks, tulips, carnations, forget-me-nots are employed in rich refinement of design when compared with the crude stars or hearts of Lehigh. The Lancaster designs, seen, also, to be somewhat later in time, as they often appear on chests



From the Braser Collection at the Pennsylvania Museum
Simplicity and Good Taste Mark This Tulip-in-Vase Design of John Seltzer

with sunken panels which developed from earlier painted motifs. The earliest chest yet found is thought to date as far back as 1721, and was discovered in Lebanon County. In design it shows a bride and groom in quaint costumes, a



From the Braser Collection at the Pennsylvania Museum
Striking Use of the Floral and Geometric Patterns, From Lancaster County

small differences were forgotten, and when the country settled down, the pious of two states disposed of their differences by amicable agreement. This bond of union has come down to us today in the furniture of that district which is so ob-

church, and a pot of tulips framed by a Gothic arch supported by a baluster, the architectural motif being typical of this district. In Montgomery county there appear trifoliate painted panels with floral designs in red and black, featuring tulips formed by two reversing curves, persimmons and thistles, all woven with a certain geometric accuracy, yet, in the repetition of designs on front, sides and top of the chests, indicating a less fertile artistic bent.

Of all the counties Dauphin is, in its antiques, more than any of its neighbors remote from the peasant motifs of animals and humans. At least seven different colors may be traced in these later designs, and none is in clear primary tone.

The problem of linking the varied symbolism used in the Pennsylvania counties with definite districts in Germany and Switzerland is still unsolved. That the art of furniture decoration and that of pottery design grew up together is indicated in the similarity of the designs used in the two arts.

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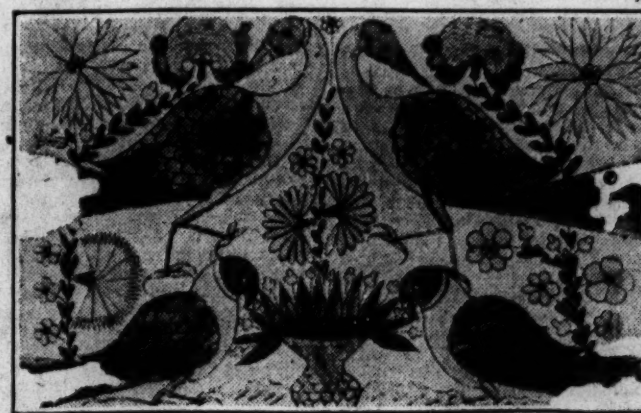
WORKS OF ART

FRANK PARTRIDGE

No. 6 West 56th Street
NEW YORK

26 King St., St. James's
LONDON, S. W.

England



From the Pennsylvania Museum
A Page From the Decorators' Book of Designs

the Pennsylvania Museum has recently added to its possessions the woodwork of an old house at Millbach, owned and erected by a prosperous miller of that district.

It is expected that the material will be used as a room interior to be installed in the new museum now in course of construction. Then the various Pennsylvania German antiques—the furniture, chests, dower boxes, designs, pottery and pewter that are in the Pennsylvania Museum collection—will be given a harmonious environment.

century walnut tables, varying in length from 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches, genuine throughout. The tops were of one solid slab of walnut, nearly 3 inches thick. These tables were certainly an outstanding feature of this sale. The prices ranged from \$120 to \$350. There were also large seventeenth century walnut tables, some attaining the length of over 10 feet, the tops being of one solid piece of this beautiful wood. Two, three or four finely carved drawers give these splendid tables a most handsome appearance. They are rectangular in construction and general appearance. The generous top extended well over the framework at each end, giving balance and proportion. Four or six well-turned legs, united by stretchers, complete the piece. So many of them have been sold at the different auctions that they have become quite familiar to the American public. The prices they realized—\$400 to \$800—do not represent their value, for few of these can now be left in Spain.

Chairs and Textiles

The Farr collection contained no important examples of the well-known Spanish rectangular armchair, with the four quadrangular legs, square seat and back of tooled leather, held in position by large, shaped brass-headed nails. It is unusual to find these armchairs with the original leathers and this doubtless accounts for their absence.

On the other hand, there was a set

of seven eighteenth century walnut chairs which we here illustrate. The cabriole leg, reminiscent of Queen Anne furniture, is well conceived and the stretchers are slightly but gracefully curved. The rigid back, with its rearward rake, instantly reveals them as being of Spanish origin. These chairs are now becoming rare. The price obtained for the set of seven was \$525.

Wrought-iron grills and balconies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were for extraordinarily low prices. Textiles did a little better, the prices ranging from \$70 for crimson silk bedspreads to \$2200 for an important woolen carpet of the early eighteenth century.

A. T.

Prices Were Far Too Low

Confidence in the objects put up for sale was evident from the bidding, which was brisk for the more important pieces and well sustained for the majority of the remaining lots. Prices, however, did not run very high. In fact, there were quite a number of real bargains. Discrimination was shown by the buyers, it being very noticeable in the case of two vargueño cabinets, both of the same period and of similar design. One went for \$550 and the other for \$1550—just \$1000 more.

There were quite a number of small and most desirable seventeenth century pieces.

The Farr Collection, composed mostly of old Spanish furniture, wrought iron and textiles, was sold recently at the Anderson Galleries. While this collection contained some important pieces, it was mainly composed of a surprisingly large number of good, honest antiques—singularly free from camouflage—and well within the means of the ordinary citizen. The collection was on view some days before the sale, the public having the opportunity of examining the various pieces of interest at their leisure.

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A None-Too-Large Wash Stand

London, Eng.

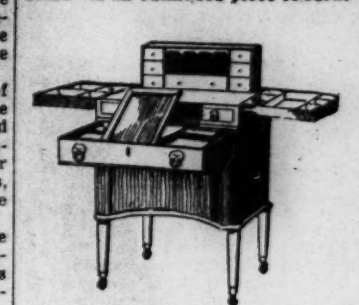
Special Correspondence

IN THE eighteenth century dressing was apparently a far more important ceremony than washing. This is clearly shown by the furniture constructed for these respective purposes, the dressing table being a far more serviceable article than the washstand.

Toilet chests made on the plan of a chest of drawers were fashionable during the Sheraton period, and many users' requisites were commonly kept in them. The top drawer was fitted with boxes for powders, salves and unguents, and of course there was also a mirror.

An ingenious piece of furniture taken from Heppelwhite's "Cabinet-Maker and Upholsterer's Guide" is there called "Rudd's Table or Reflecting Dressing Table." It is designed on the many in one idea, for it is a combined dressing table, toilet drawer and escritoire, with writing and reading slopes, pigeon-

in a revenue of £200,000 during the first year of its enforcement. Nowadays, of course, the washstand—even the more modern and improved type with proper ewer and basin—is an outmoded piece of furniture.



A Lady's Dressing Table as Shown by Heppelwhite

Even in Europe its place is being taken by lavatory basins built-in with the house itself.

Upright shaving commodes for men date from the end of the eighteenth century, and also the handsome dressing-tables of veneered satinwood with painted panels of flowers and fruit.

Home-Made Rugs

The author treats her subject from both the historic and the practical viewpoints in "Handmade Rugs," by Ella Shannon Bowles, an Atlantic Monthly Press publication, issued by Little Brown & Co., and selling at \$3.

She does not forget to express the longing for beauty that in days gone by lay at the root of the making of rugs on lonely farms or in the dwellings of mariners on the wide reaches of the New England coast and in the provinces. She shows the logical development of design from the surroundings of examples known to have been done in certain localities and at certain dates. The manufacture of Aubusson carpets she considers were an inspiration to some. She notes the observation of nature—flowers and animals, and home surroundings as farm or seacoast scenes, and ideas gained from chintzes, china and colored prints as among sources of the designs.

Naturally, Mrs. Bowles devotes the larger amount of space to the hooked rugs. On the practical side she goes into clear detail as to where and how to get frames, how to fasten the groundwork to them, the material needed, the hook, finishing the edge and so on. She tells about modern helps in working, and also makes suggestions to the home worker unable to obtain such.

The chapter on dyeing is very helpful. Numbers of old dyes for vegetable dyeing as well as hints for the better uses of modern aniline dyes are given. This information is valuable in connection with attempting other varieties of rugs beside the hooked ones. The reader is told about thin, braided, knitted, crocheted, appliquéd, woven and embroidered and other varieties difficult to define.

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Music News of the World

The Cincinnati May Festival

Cincinnati, May 8
Special Correspondence

THE twenty-seventh biennial Cincinnati May Festival was celebrated in Music Hall by a series of six concerts which came to a conclusion last night. Frank van der Stucken conducted, assisted in two programs by Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and by Alfred Hartzell, assistant musical director of the May festival.

The soloists were Florence Austral, Lotte Leonard, Marie Sundellus, Nevada van der Veer, Edward Johnson, Richard Crooks, Horace Stevens, Fred Patton, Herbert Gould, Dan Beddoe and Lynwood Farnam, organist.

The foundation of the programs is the Cincinnati May Festival Chorus, chosen and trained by Dr. van der Stucken. It was augmented by the children's chorus of 600 voices, derived from the Cincinnati public schools and trained by Alfred Hartzell. The concluding program introduced also the Glee Club of the University of Cincinnati.

The accompaniment to all of the programs was supplied by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, under Heermann, concertmaster, and from the orchestra were taken also the instrumental soloists for the various concerts. Lillian Tyler Plogstedt played the scores for organ, and Nevada Remde Sandau appeared as pianist.

Tribute to Mr. van der Stucken

The festival takes its place in Cincinnati's history primarily as a monumental tribute to Frank van der Stucken. This is the eighth festival at which he has presided, since his accession to the directorship, succeeding Theodore Thomas in 1905. He has reorganized the May festival chorus, given them the surest musical foundation in their history, and finally presented them to the public as a polished and thoroughly routine ensemble unit.

That, in itself, is a gigantic task, but to that Dr. van der Stucken has added the entire supervision of the programs, the leadership of the chorus and the solo and orchestral rehearsals. His courage has never failed him, but after the third concert he yielded the baton to Frederick Stock for the remaining orchestral numbers of the festival. Dr. van der Stucken stands his post for the great choral works, however, and the final concert found him at the rostrum, still the May festival leader.

The assistance of Frederick Stock was fortuitous and sympathetic. He handled the orchestra with distinction and in addition to the leadership of magnificent selections from "Götterdämmerung" and "Tristan," gave one of the finest readings of the Fifth Symphony of Beethoven that has been heard in Cincinnati. It will be remembered as Cincinnati's outstanding contribution to the Beethoven centennial year.

Lotte Leonard

The Cincinnati May Festival has always been the scene of impressive American debuts. It is only two years since Florence Austral made her first American appearance here, under Dr. van der Stucken's baton. This year the musical attention that always centers about a European artist appearing for the first time in this country was fastened upon Madame Lotte Leonard, German soprano. She has become eminent upon the Continent as an interpreter of Beethoven and Bach, and it was in the concert devoted to their works that she sang first before an American audience.

It is a great pleasure to record for her an impressive success. She is an exceedingly competent and sensitive artist, magnificently equipped and eminently intelligent. Her voice is of the liquid German type, wide in range, pure in quality and flexible in handling. Her production is effortless, and her enunciation, even in English, is faultless. She brings to Beethoven and Bach a generous animation and deep emotionalism which have a singularly vital quality. Moreover she eschews pyrotechnics, and concentrates her attention upon idealization and emotional content.

Other newcomers

Two other soloists made their first appearance in Cincinnati at this year's festival. They were Richard Crooks, American tenor, and Horace Stevens, Australian baritone. Mr. Crooks is a very promising young artist. His voice is endowed with a peculiarly vital quality, charms an audience. His upper register is singularly clear, and even in mezzo voice is quite rich. His phrasing is intelligent, and he has a considerable degree of dramatic power. Quite naturally his work is not entirely mature, but it is pointed in the right direction. He sang very competently in the scenes from "Fidelio" which were presented at the second concert, but reached a higher point in artistry in the duet with Florence Austral from the Prologue to "Götterdämmerung," and in Siegfried's Tod. These revealed his power of dramatic and emotional concentration, and he made them vital and moving.

Horace Stevens has splendid native equipment, but his singing stock in trade unfortunately stops within its limits. His voice is deep, rich, and beautiful, but his production does not show it to best advantage. A commendable restraint is carried too far in his method, and his work ultimately becomes stodgy. His phrasing lacks finesse, and his relation to an audience is impaired by the sacrifice of charm to dignity. His enunciation is faulty, and his tones too heavily covered to ring against chorus or orchestra.

Florence Austral

His countrywoman, Florence Austral, returning for her second May Festival, was even more successful than upon her first appearance. She has improved in every respect, and gave the festival its finest moments of dramatic singing. Hers is truly a wonderful voice, flexible, powerful, and colorful, and it was in prime condition. With the exception of the

Prayer Aria from "Freischütz," to which she imparted a crystalline clearness, her work was entirely devoted to Wagnerian roles. As Brünnhilde in "Götterdämmerung" and Isolde in the Liebestod, she made her mark as one of the greatest Wagnerian sopranos who has appeared in Cincinnati.

When one speaks of drama, mention should be made of the work of Fred Patton and Herbert Gould. Patton has made his mark in oratorio, and is changing gradually to an operatic rather than declamatory style. He is able to dramatize everything he touches, and in consequence a great favorite with audiences. By far his most important role was that of Aulus in the Bach Cantata, and he utilized it for an impressive manifestation of characterization and vocal virtuosity. In accordance with text and action, he rocked his audience with gargantuan laughter and reduced the great stretches of Music Hall to the dimensions of the theatre intime. Gould, singing with more reserve, was equally well liked, and was great improvement since his previous appearances in this work, for he has added to his characteristic power and sweetness the charm of increasing flexibility.

Marie Sundellus

Two other soloists of the festival are great favorites in Cincinnati, Marie Sundellus and Dan Beddoe. Mme. Sundellus, unfortunately, was not in her best voice, but her singing was wonderfully intelligent and sympathetic. She had two excellent roles, Sister Clara in Pien's "St. Francis," and Sirvard in Respighi's "Primavera."

Beddoe, on the other hand, was in superb voice. In the art of recitative he does not yet have to yield to any singer. Needless to say, he is an overwhelming favorite in Cincinnati, and his final appearance was made the scene of an ovation.

No May Festival would be complete without the appearance of Edward Johnson. He returned to sing again the title role of St. Francis in Pien's oratorio, and the concert achieved a great success. His singing of the Stigmata scene was a climactic combination of dramatic intensity and lyrical sweetness, and stood out as the finest of his contributions to the festival.

The list of vocalists is completed by Mme. Nevada van der Veer, whose gracious co-operation extricated the festival board from a difficult situation. Marion Telva, of the Metropolitan had been announced for three concerts. At the last moment she was obliged to return home, and was replaced by Mme. van der Veer, who consented to undertake Telva's roles as well as her own, and with only one small exception, in which they were both programmed, the concert went forward as announced. Her work, however, was far more than mere substitution, for she adds to the charm of a lovely contralto voice the delight of good phrasing, and the ability to direct her efforts toward sympathetic and harmonious ensemble.

Lynwood Farnam

Only one instrumentalist appeared strictly in his solo capacity. He was Lynwood Farnam, organist of the Church of the Redeemer, New York. He opened the Bach program with a performance of the Choral Prelude, "Jesu, Priceless Treasure," and the Toccata in C major. His playing is marked by mechanics to sound that they are inconspicuous, and by sustained and unified phrasing which gives Bach his true emotional quality. On the technical side, his pedal triplets, Allegro con brio, were extraordinary.

Throughout the festival, however, Emil Heermann appeared again and again in violin solo. The lovelet of all his efforts, perhaps, was that which accompanies the Sanctus of the Missa Solemnis, wherein his profound romanticism and deeply emotional style had fullest scope. He was again called upon to supply the solo violin score in accompaniment of three of the Bach Cantatas, and on this occasion his work was provocative of a public tribute of affection and acclaim.

The most striking example of the relation of instrumentalists to solo voices and chorus was the performance of Bach's secular Cantata, "Aulus Appeared." Singularly enough, the most exhaustive search of choral records indicates that this work has not been sung previously within the United States. It seems strange that at this date we should have a Bach premiere. But the Cantatas have been slow in reaching the public, and only about one-third of Bach's compositions in this form are now readily available for choral use. "Aulus Appeared" also presents unusual difficulties in the way of performance. The title role, sung here by Fred Patton, is an extraordinary study in bravura variations for baritone, which not many singers would care to attempt. The most florid passages of Handel are child's play compared to it. It demands also, an unusually lively and vigorous treatment in both chorus and dramatic colloquy, which cannot be attained except in almost endless rehearsal.

In addition to Mr. Patton in the title role, the work engaged the services of Lotte Leonard, Nevada van der Veer, and Dan Beddoe in solo parts. A second composition presented at this festival for the first time in America, is separated from Bach by 200 years of musical history, and is a wide gulf of national idiom. It is "Thus Sang the Little Ones," a suite of three songs for children's chorus and juvenile soprano. It is the work of Jesus de Guridi, a Spanish composer. He is a resident of Bilbao, where he is a choral director, organist, and teacher. He was born in 1886, and has studied at Paris, Brussels, and Cologne. He has been very successful as a composer, and in addition to choral works and several orchestral tone poems, has written an opera which has been produced in Bilbao and accepted by the Royal Opera in Madrid. By descent he is Basque, and has made generous use

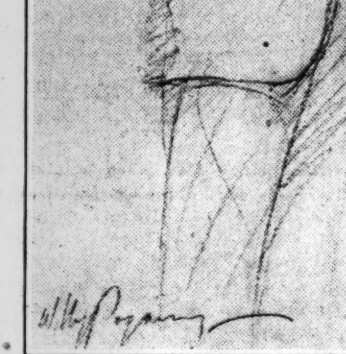
of his racial folk songs as the foundation for his work.

The suite which was sung in Cincinnati has unusual distinction as a work for children. It is sympathetically written, and has a naive buoyancy effectively contrasted with sweet sadness. The foundational work is beautifully melodic, and has the charm of genuine folk literature. The intervals are unusual enough to be interesting but are hardly bizarre. The harmonies are conservatively modern, and intrusted for the most part to the orchestra. The instrumental score is, quite properly, much more sophisticated than the vocal and shows understanding of the powers and limitations of the orchestra. The juvenile solo has rare pathos, and is perhaps the nearest approach in the entire work to the superposition of adult values upon the basis of pure childish emotion which characterizes the whole.

A first performance in Cincinnati and second in the United States was that of Respighi's "Primavera." He calls it a lyrical poem, but it more nearly approaches the characteristics of a valse. It is a choral rhapsody of springtime, written in Respighi's usual idiom. The harmonies are involved and strange, the rhythms, such as 7, 4, often almost unrecognizable, and throughout the composition there is an absolute prodigality of materials often bordering on prolixity. The mood changes a dozen times from the solemn introduction to naive program music, antiphonal chanting that is positively Hellenic, and robust and noisy choral climaxes. Its central scene, between the Young Man in Love and the Spirit of Spring is deficient in dramatic values, but on the other hand the coda is perhaps the strongest thing that Respighi has written.

The work is ungrateful for both soloists and chorus, because of its inhuman intervals and its essential symphonic texture. The soloists are reduced to recitative style throughout, and the chorus is frequently used as an orchestral choir, with simple organ point as well as melodic superstructure. Marie Sundellus, Richard Crooks and Herbert Gould shared honors as soloists, with Crooks in the outstanding role.

The most memorable concert of the festival was that which celebrated, in the Missa Solemnis, the Beethoven centennial year. It served also as a memorial to Lawrence Maxwell, for many years president of the Cincinnati May Festival Board. A fine choral ensemble, the splendid direction of Dr. van der Stucken and the brilliant solo work of Lotte Leonard, Richard Crooks and Nevada van der Veer made this performance the supreme achievement of the festival.



Alexander Harsanyi

After Drawing by Willy Pogany

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, May 12
ALEXANDER HARSANYI, violinist, makes his debut in recital at the Town Hall on the afternoon of May 15. What that may signify, I do not pretend to say. He is making his first formal appearance as a solo player, presenting the Mendelssohn Concerto, the Sarasate "Gypsy Melodies" and other perfectly conventional pieces, as aspirants in untold numbers have done before him. The only distinction I can point to is, that he comes out in the merry springtime, when most persons in this community who play the violin hide themselves from public view and keep their instruments shut away in the case.

Why make a fuss over a talent that has never been tried and that may win, upon test, but an average rating? Well, I am not pretending to "discover" an American master, nor am I setting about to "write up" a smart young New York fiddler. Harsanyi interests me because he is a schoolboy who has pursued his ordinary work of academic preparation, and has at the same time developed himself into a musician. He has attended the Horace Mann School and has worked at the violin with Sandor Furedi. Now, he goes to Budapest to attend the university and to continue practice of the violin under the guidance of Hubay. Now it is by no means an unheard-of matter for a youth to go through an American high school carrying a program of conservatory study along with his languages, mathematics and history. But it is a none too common and a none too greatly encouraged undertaking. When successfully carried through, it is admirably for two reasons: First, because it gives the student himself an American outlook upon art; and second, because it shows everybody within radius of observation that music is something that we make, not something that makes us.

Music, in my view, is the most practical of pursuits, with such instantaneousness does it respond to what we do for it; and again, the most impractical, with such tardiness

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The Moor Piano Heard in Berlin

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, April 24

IT is one of the characteristic features of German musical life that when certain novelties which have had the most favorable reception in foreign countries come to Germany, they are subjected to an examination which they do not always pass successfully. It is, so to speak, the ordeal by fire of musical invention or novelty.

The double keyboard piano invented by Emanuel Moor is one of the things, which, as I see from many foreign, especially French, press notices, have met with the applause of the critics. All of them tell us that they have been startled by this astonishing invention from which they expect a complete revolution in the art of piano-playing. Strangely enough, in spite of the praises bestowed upon the new piano, the pianists themselves, who ought to have been the first to avail themselves of the new piano, have replaced the old piano by the new one and to train their fingers to the double keyboard.

Now this piano, built by the Maison Pleyel according to the design of Emanuel Moor, has come to Berlin, where it has caused a certain sensation. The inventor himself and his wife, Mrs. Winifred Christie, have brought it here, in order to take the greatest possible advantage of their appearance in this musical center, where they are working with united forces. They have been asked to cause Max von Schilling, former intendant of the State Opera, who on his way back from Spain (where as a conductor of Wagner operas he gained great laurels), paid a visit to Pleyel and became acquainted with the new piano. It was Schilling who introduced it, first, to a small circle of musicians, and recently to the larger public in the Berlin Philharmonie.

The inventor's claims

For the readers of this paper it is perhaps not necessary to describe the new piano in every detail, but it will be of some use to point out that there, above the usual keyboard, another sounding an octave higher, which may be coupled with the lower keyboard by a pedal. The great advantage of the double keyboard piano is that technical difficulties are reduced to a minimum, that stretching of the hand, the so-called "finger fatigue," is avoided, and that the operation of the two manuals, and that octaves can be played legato like simple passages, with the greatest speed.

This, indeed, seems very astonishing. But it is not all. The inventor tells us that it is only by means of this instrument that Johann Sebastian Bach's music receives its due. It is, he says, the realization of all the musician as well as the pianist imagined, but could not be carried through owing to the imperfection of the simple keyboard. The double keyboard, combining the virtues of a piano with those of an organ, says he, marks a new and epoch-making stage in the history of the keyboard. The facility of the technique of one side, the fuller sonority and greater richness in tone shades on the other, are to bring about a new era in piano playing.

Piano-Orchestral Duel

The double keyboard piano made its first appearance in the smallest concert room Berlin possesses—the Grottrian-Steinweghall, in which it is extremely difficult, even impossible, to judge the sound of piano playing. No wonder the double keyboard piano sounded powerful in the hall. Mrs. Christie Moor greatly contributed to the excellent impression conveyed to the small audience invited to find the new invention the most astonishing thing of the world. Mr. Moor had already collected a great many favorable press notices even in Berlin when the moment came in which the Moor piano and the orchestra, under the leadership of Max von Schilling, entered into combat. This took place in the large hall of the Berlin Philharmonie, which had seen and heard within its walls all the outstanding figures among the pianists.

I must confess that, when hearing the piano again under such conditions, I was a little disappointed. I remembered the wonderful effects obtained by such pianists as Eugen d'Albert, when he was at the zenith of his glorious career, and I could not find so great a difference between

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The Moor Piano

Heard in Berlin

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

At first, the Moor piano seemed to be very modest, if not timid, for the pianist, when playing the first movement of the G major Concerto by Beethoven, was feeling apparently the whole responsibility of the task, i. e., to honor Beethoven more than the inventor of the double keyboard piano. So there was hardly anything particular to be noted, till the cadenza came. Here the piano was alone; it gained courage, it breathed, as it were, more deeply, displaying the utmost sonority obtainable for it. The basses were the foundations of a sound that hardly finds its like. Though poor Beethoven was decorated with jewels that hardly suited him, the Moor piano and its inventor stood out so effectively that when the orchestra took its part again, we were rather surprised, for we had been given the impression of Moor being, in some ways, stronger than Beethoven.

He is even stronger than Bach, whose Chaconne, the hobby horse of the violinists, he forced on the double keyboard, not in the style of Busoni, who had transcribed it in the most idealistic manner, but in a way of his own, with the intention of throwing the most favorable light on his invention.

Three Pianists and Technique

Now let us consider the question whether technical difficulties have ever deterred pianists from adding a work to their repertory. If this had really ever happened, the facilitation of technique as provided by the double keyboard piano would certainly be welcome to them.

It is, however, beyond doubt that pianists, far from fearing technical difficulties as stumbling blocks on their path to Parnassus, are greatly stimulated by the opportunity of overcoming them. And as regards the question of sonority, all pianists, though aware of the shortcomings of the ordinary piano in this respect, are driven by these very disadvantages of their instrument to make the best of it. All of us know very well that even the most finished legato on the keyboard is far from fully expressing melody as imagined by the composer. On the other hand, they feel the possibilities of the keyboard afforded by its capacity of expressing a polyphonic texture. It is just the combination of these two qualities, the technical and the musical facilities that brings about the wonders of piano-playing achieved by the great players.

It is true that the piano has greatly suffered by the influence of mechanical music, and that it is much more difficult than formerly to be appreciated as a great pianist. This cannot be obtained but by imaginative effort in the work of technique itself. The more technical difficulties are removed, the less attractive will piano-playing become. The double keyboard piano may open the path for a more distinct display of musical details, but it will never promote the inventive work of the composer or the pianist. They will always prefer to struggle with mechanical imperfection provided they are allowed to do their work artistically.

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The True Covent Garden Tradition

By HERMAN KLEIN

London, April 2
STANDS Covent Garden where it did, long ago, the answer is, happily, that it does. But the slightly paraphrased question, in view of recent menaces, is not altogether so inapposite as it may sound. There was a possibility for many months that when the old Foundling Hospital in Bloomsbury was pulled down the site where it stood would be utilized for the new central fruit market; and, moreover, we were solemnly warned that when ever Covent Garden Market was removed the adjacent opera house would go, too. Easier said than done, as in both cases events have proved. The last of the threat especially appeared to most of us untimely, harsh and unnecessary, if only because it seemed such bad policy to talk of destroying our solitary opera house worthy of the name before having another and a better to take its place. The opera, however, an observer refused, with an incredulous smile, to put any faith in the report; but it came from a reliable quarter. There are so many reasons why we should grieve to be deprived of the theatre, that at the time, of this historic home of operatic tradition.

The "Royal Opera"

For, whatever the purposes to which the famous building—erected nearly 70 years ago on the spot where the first Covent Garden Theatre was opened in 1732—may be applied, the high order of circumstances (during the war it was a furniture pawnshop; and it has in turn sheltered pantomime, circus, fancy dress balls, and quite recently, nightly dancing assemblies), the fact nevertheless remains that Covent Garden signifies the location of the one and only "Royal Opera," the more outstanding perhaps because it is no longer associated with either the "Royal Italian" or the "British National," or any other specific type of lyric representation.

It is not that opera, consequently its proceedings as an institution are not the concern of any state. It continues, as always, to owe its fundamental support to the backing of an individual or a syndicate, resuscitated by the patronage of the society of wealthy opera lovers, and the opera-loving public generally. Without these last it would, despite the sentimental protests of the entire community, have disappeared long ago. Meanwhile the original house, which has still many years to run, is in safe domestic hands, and there is, in the opinion of the present writer, not the least danger of a realization of the catastrophe that has been suggested.

There are, above all, the great and abiding traditions of artistic prestige to be remembered and preserved. Reputations of 100 years or more attach to few of the European opera

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ISSUES STILL DOMINATING

Many Cross Currents Are Encountered in Short Market Session

By The Associated Press

NEW YORK, May 14.—After an early exhibition of strength, in which various groups showed sharp advances, today's brief session of the stock market developed numerous cross currents, selling conducted elsewhere under cover of the rise in the leaders, eventually slowed up the general advance, and caused substantial realizing.

Distribution of large railroad orders and squeezing of short interests in Baldwin Locomotive, which went up to 208, a new peak, were the outstanding causes of their early good showing. Rumors of favorable developments in the packing industry were believed responsible for animated buying of Wilson & Co.

Confusion in the market vanished toward the close, when the high-priced stocks, particularly the railway equipments, were given another vigorous whirl upward. United States Steel Iron Pipe went up 9 points, Wilson Packing preferred 4, and Wilson Company A 4. The closing was steady. Total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened easier, with demand sterling around \$4.85-16 and French francs around 3.91-16.

Quiet continued to rule in the bond market today, although prices were generally firm. Bonds of the second-grade were at the base of most of the limited demand.

Early profit-taking developed in Chesapeake Corporation as which sold down a point and a half, but the loss was quickly recovered. Delaware and Hudson convertible 5s went up more than 3 points, while United States Government bonds remained quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Boston New York
Call loans—overnight 4 1/2%
Commercial paper 4 1/4%
Customers' loans 4 1/4%
Collateral loans 4 1/4%
Time loans 4 1/4%
Sixty-day 4 1/4%
Four to six months 4 1/4%
Bar silver in New York 56 c
Bar silver in London 26 d

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

Boston New York
Exchanges—\$3,000,000 \$3,000,000
Balances—46,000,000 100,000,000
Year ago today—42,000,000
Ex. for week—5,500,000 5,500,000
Bills for week—24,000,000 61,000,000
F. R. bank credit—42,750,000 100,000,000

ACCEPTANCE MARKET

10 days—3 1/2%
60 days—3 1/2%
90 days—3 1/2%
120 days—3 1/2%
180 days—3 1/2%
270 days—3 1/2%
360 days—3 1/2%
Non-eligible—3 1/2%
In general 1/2 per cent higher.

LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States are banking in foreign currencies quote the discount rates as follows:
Atlanta—4 1/2%
Boston—4 1/2%
Cleveland—4 1/2%
Cincinnati—4 1/2%
Chicago—4 1/2%
Dallas—4 1/2%
Denver—4 1/2%
Detroit—4 1/2%
Houston—4 1/2%
Kansas City—4 1/2%
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:
Europe
Sterling—\$4.85 1/2
Belgium—\$1.35 1/2
France—\$1.35 1/2
Germany—\$1.35 1/2
Greece—\$1.35 1/2
Italy—\$1.35 1/2
Japan—\$1.35 1/2
Netherlands—\$1.35 1/2
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Yugoslavia—\$1.35 1/2
South America
Argentina—\$1.35 1/2
Brazil—\$1.35 1/2
Chile—\$1.35 1/2
Colombia—\$1.35 1/2
Cuba—\$1.35 1/2
Ecuador—\$1.35 1/2
El Salvador—\$1.35 1/2
Guatemala—\$1.35 1/2
Honduras—\$1.35 1/2
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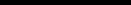
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Responsibility of Overseas Writers

THE vigorous denial by Mr. Sisley Huddleston, The Christian Science Monitor's staff correspondent in Paris, of the reports that the failure of the French fliers to reach America had been the cause of an outbreak of anti-American feeling in the French capital is, we think, a real contribution to international good will.

For some reason, many American newspapers saw fit to fill their columns with reports from Paris of violent manifestations of hostility to the United States. The immediate and inevitable result was the instant development of a feeling of resentment toward France in America. Newspaper editorials no less than the personal utterances of the man in the street aided in fanning the flames thus started. The publication by the State Department of a cable from Ambassador Herrick seemed to give official authentication to the reports of hostility now shown to have been purely unfounded. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that had the newspapers, or press gathering organizations most active in this campaign, been half as zealous to get the facts as they were to print the provocative rumors, the tempest now happily stilled need never have been aroused.

It should be the study of American newspapers to enforce upon their foreign correspondents recognition of the fact that they fill positions of the utmost dignity and importance, and that the information they send for publication in the United States may be made the basis for serious international antagonisms, or on the other hand may serve to maintain good feeling between the United States and the nations of Europe. The endeavor to interpret the people of the country to which he is accredited in their best light to the readers of his newspaper should be the ceaseless effort of the correspondent in a foreign land. He should regard himself as an unofficial diplomatist, and just in proportion as the corps of overseas writers do recognize the highly influential nature of their employment, so will its conditions be made for them more dignified and better worthy of the endeavors of men of the highest attainments.

Averting a Strike of Pupils

THE valuable co-operation which a parents' association can give to a board of education was illustrated recently in New York City when a threatened strike among the pupils of School No. 53 was averted by the prompt action of the local branch of the United Parents' Association. The Board of Education ordered the transfer of 600 younger children to an annex, which meant a trip of fifteen blocks from their homes for some of the boys and girls and made it impossible for a number of them to return from school for luncheon.

While a petition to the Board of Education was being considered, the parents' association members in the district undertook to provide hot meals for the children. Daily for a week the president of the organization went to superintend the making of from forty to seventy quarts of soup at a near-by bakery. Dishes were rented and taken to the school and the mothers served the soup with bottles of milk, fresh rolls and sweet crackers. The children were told that they might bring money if they wished, but no child was refused food for lack of money. The boys and girls brought in about \$41 in nickels and dimes and the parents' association is paying about twice that amount to settle the bills.

It meant hours of extra work for busy housewives, for they not only had to take the food to the school annex and serve it but they had hundreds of cups and spoons to wash daily. Their attitude, however, is summed up by the president of the organization, who says, "It was lots of fun washing those dishes."

As a result of the kindly co-operation with the school authorities, at the end of a week it was arranged for those children who live near the annex to be put in classes there, while the others were returned to the main building. It is instances such as these which are building up a friendly attitude between the education officials and the parents of children attending New York City schools, and which are making the United Parents' Association a recognized factor for good in civic affairs.

Gold and Credits

UNDOUBTEDLY considerable interest attaches to the recent announcement of the increase in foreign loans placed in the United States, it being claimed that such loans floated during April totaled a record. Probably of even greater significance is the fact that the gold imports of the United States have again been increasing. The net imports of gold over exports during the first quarter of 1927 amounted to approximately \$100,000,000. Contrasted to the total of some \$200,000,000 in foreign loans floated in April the situation becomes more significant. The tendency of shipping credits abroad and of importing gold has apparently gained renewed momentum. It is too serious a phenomenon to be explained away as another evidence of a desire on the part of international financiers to strike a balance between their accounts.

Prior to 1924 the United States went through a period of gold inflation. During that time the movement of gold was decidedly toward America with the result that commodity values as measured in money values were thrown out of alignment. Then it was that persons began to talk about the "cheapness" of living in certain countries as compared with others. Such a situation would not have existed had not the gold balances of the world then been thrown out of joint and international trade been impotent to effect an equalization of commercial balances. The period was followed by one wherein the sundry nations endeavored to restore their gold reserves and once more to bring their currencies back to par or to a stabilized new par at which point business might be continued upon a normal basis.

The rebuilding of gold reserves inaugurated a period of borrowing abroad for "gainful" enterprises. It was then that American finan-

clers began to measure their foreign loan offerings upon the basis of whether or not the purposes to which the borrowed money was to be put would be commercially gainful for the borrowers. That was a point of view expounded at the convention last year of the American Investment Bankers' Association at Quebec. It has again been more recently voiced at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington by Thomas W. Lamont, a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. And the Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, pointedly called attention to this fundamental of foreign borrowing at the convention of the Third Pan-American Commercial Conference.

The subject is one that the world might well be reminded of forcibly at all junctures such as the present. The importation of gold is not a goal to which American bankers or American statesmen are looking forward. Loans made for "constructive purposes" are not necessarily the kind of loans which would encourage the importation of gold, but rather the importation of goods and services, which, taking the place of cash settlements, enables the foreign countries to rebuild their depleted gold reserves and restore living costs to a normal basis.

Sequels of the Filibuster

NOTHING could have occurred to furnish more convincing additional emphasis of the need of a closer correlation of all governmental agencies than the disaster along the Mississippi River, coming at a time when the Federal departments find themselves without authority to approve necessary expenditures because of the failure of Congress, in its closing hours, to pass the usual appropriation measures. A filibuster, premeditatedly arranged, and enforced under the rule permitting unlimited debate in the Senate, was continued until the hour of final adjournment. It was not denied at the time, and has not been denied since so far as is known, that it was the purpose of those lending aid to these tactics of delay to compel the President to call Congress in extraordinary session under the emergency authority which which he is invested.

As a result of the last elections the complexion of Congress is considerably changed. In the Senate the balance of voting power is held by those avowedly opposed to many of the Administration's policies. The so-called progressive program which has been outlined will, perforce, await the convening of the regular session unless it can be made to appear that an emergency, foreseen or unforeseen, makes imperative the calling of a special session. There is reason to suspect that those who participated in the filibuster at the close of the last session believed that the failure to pass the deficiency bill, providing for an appropriation of more than \$93,000,000, and another bill appropriating \$8,600,000 to be used in buying seed, fertilizer and forage in districts where entire or partial crop failures had occurred, would create such an emergency as would compel the President to call the new Congress together. Under the strict rule which forbids department heads to contract expenditures to be met out of future appropriations, a somewhat serious embarrassment has resulted. The determination to establish an inflexible budget has brought, together with unquestioned economic benefits, a situation not easily met in what would be, ordinarily, merely a temporary emergency.

But the situation has been made all the more serious because of the need for available funds caused by the floods in the South. There is no lack of money, but it is not immediately available to meet the needs which the Government should be permitted to meet automatically. It is true, of course, that the Red Cross, a semi-official governmental agency, is collecting and generously dispensing vast sums for needed relief. Other organizations are assisting in caring for refugees and preparing to aid in the task of restoration and reclamation. But the situation, serious as it is, would be less discouraging if it were known that the Federal Government stood ready to pour into the stricken areas all the money required to meet the need as soon as the waters recede and impoverished farmers and townspeople are able to begin the work of rehabilitation.

Quite naturally the situation serves to support the contention that provision should be made for the convening of a newly elected Congress within a few months, at most, following its election. Defeated members of both houses, it has been pointed out, lack, or are inclined to lack, that feeling of responsibility which prompts timely and constructive service. To permit those on the eve of retirement to obstruct the passage of necessary legislation, or to allow the threat or promise of the passage by the recently elected Congress of measures opposed or rejected by an outgoing Congress to operate in any way to defeat or hinder the proper functioning of the co-ordinated agencies of government is unsafe and impolitic.

The American Maritime Policy

THE attitude of American steamship operators toward continued government operation of the merchant ships may be summarized briefly: Government management is unwise, but private operators are unable or unwilling to purchase the ships at a fair price and to guarantee their continued operation on established trade routes for a period of years. Until private capital can be interested in acquiring the present ships, or constructing new ones, the policy of the Shipping Board is clear. T. V. O'Connor, its chairman, being on record as asserting that the board intends to carry out the Merchant Marine Act, which provides for an American merchant marine, ultimately to be privately owned. But until private American capital can and will take them over, ships are to be operated for the protection of commerce and national security.

This was the substance of a message sent to the Pacific American Steamship Association in response to a query which that organization addressed to Mr. O'Connor asking the board's position, as a result of the action taken by the United States Chamber of Commerce in passing a resolution favoring a privately owned merchant marine. Undoubtedly, among the members of the chamber are many ship operators, and it is only

through them that a policy of private operation of the fleet may be looked to. Their plans thus far have given little indication that they contemplate purchasing any of the ships.

Meanwhile, the Shipping Board is undertaking to see that the flag of the United States is kept on the seas. Passenger and freight routes have been established, managed, in general, by operators for the board on a commission basis, and the losses of the fleet have gradually decreased, according to apparently official reports.

Steps are being taken which may result in the construction of two large liners in the Atlantic to run with the Leviathan, and even though this step is not effectuated, the Merchant Fleet Corporation (as the "Emergency" Fleet is henceforth to be known) intends to renovate two of the larger vessels now laid up. If present plans go through, the renovation will be equivalent to a complete rebuilding of the ships. To be operated in the United States Lines, these ships promise to bring to that government line badly needed additional passenger-carrying space, for despite the assertion that "dry" ships do not appeal to ocean travelers, the Leviathan carried the largest number of passengers last year, and other ships of the line are always well patronized.

Regardless of the individual's belief in the advantages or demerits of government operation of a merchant fleet, the fact that private operators have not undertaken to keep the flag of the United States on the seas makes it the more satisfying to realize that the Shipping Board intends to maintain a fleet until such time as the vessels may be turned over to other operators.

America's Musical Awakening

OPERA became indisputably American from the moment it was associated with American education, as happened when the Eastman School of Music of Rochester, N. Y., opened an opera class and instituted an opera stage. Music in general has been slow to win respect as an element of American public and endowed education, and correspondingly is one of the last of the fine arts to find place and influence in the national expression. Great should be the satisfaction, then, of those directing the affairs of the Eastman School that their program of instruction, undertaken a few years ago, has proved successful. A few young men and women were selected and trained for studying and interpreting the masterpieces of the lyric theater. They have blossomed out into the Rochester American Opera Company, which lately gave a week's season in New York to high acclaim; presenting works of Mozart and Puccini, indeed, and what made the effort important, presenting them in a manner incontestably and ingratiatingly American.

Exceptions allowed, opera as given in the United States for the past one hundred years has been nothing more or less than an article of import, distributed by a type of musical middle-man known as impresario; and it has been performed in the languages of Continental Europe, those being the ones in which the singers, for purposes of the stage, were exclusively schooled. Seldom, however, has this imported opera had the absolutely authentic marks of the country of origin: It has shown a mixture of colorings—Italian, French, German, American and perchance Russian. A company assembled from all quarters of the world by an impresario can never address the American public so implicitly as can one trained in an American community, under academic auspices, and taught with thoroughness the musical technique of the English language.

Rather strangely, perhaps, one of the remarkable triumphs of the American musical awakening is to be credited to a town like Rochester, which is ordinarily immersed in its highly specialized affairs of trade and manufacture. And yet, when native common sense and national institutional method are applied to the problem of opera, a happy outcome should hardly cause surprise. Granted that the city where the thing is achieved takes modest rank in the census list, art has small concern with majorities.

Random Ramblings

One benefit of the Mississippi flood is visible already: the high tides of public opinion are sweeping away many barriers to adequate prevention measures on a national scale.

The International Association of Policewomen is planning a world move to check juvenile crime. A heart-to-heart talk with parents might prove a beneficial start.

Before buying an automobile on deferred payments, the motorist should recall that it may be easier to take out the car than to turn in the installments.

May 1 to 7 was National Music Week in America. It was also National Egg Week. As a result, it is understood, egg lays were particularly popular.

Add to cold facts: The Bank of Iceland has borrowed \$20,000,000 in New York. It is to be hoped that no frozen assets will be involved.

Now what would you say of the devotee of the popular question game who thought that the Finnish Diet was largely Finnish haddie?

Shaw, Yeats, Dunsany, "AE," all from the little green isle! Perhaps the schoolboy from Erin was justified in spelling it O'Dysseus.

The years that have rolled around have brought a new Parker House to Boston, but the Parker House roll remains the same.

Even if one isn't handy at making repairs, he can always try a hand at mending his ways.

A striking personality should be useful to the baseball player.

Where is a better place to live than within one's income?

Official circles should be composed of straight men.

Half a loaf is better than no vacation.

Every day should be mother's day.

Flood the flood funds!

The Stranger Within Our Gates

WE SAW Minna for the first time one day in winter seven or eight years ago. We had come along the lane on snowshoes to see if we could get some milk for breakfast. As we reached the cottage two or three small flaxen-haired children pressed little pink noses against the window and made signs to us that their mother was in the cow shed further on up the hill. Even in those days Minna's one cow was the standby, not only of her own family, but of the immediate neighborhood.

Minna had just finished milking as we reached the low stone wall which divides the little piece of barnyard from the lane. She came out of the cow shed toward us carrying a pail of the still frothing milk; a quaint, picturesque figure with an old red handkerchief wrapped around her head and tied beneath her chin. She was wearing a faded blue sweater over her woolen petticoat and on her feet she had a pair of her husband's boots. With the wintry background of the snow-covered pastures I was reminded of some colorful postcards I had once received from Russia. "How do?" she said, and her smile was about the brightest thing imaginable.

It was always difficult to understand how anyone could resist Minna's friendliness. From the first, one realized her winsome smile must eventually break through the reserve of the little New England community and win its way into the people's hearts.

Not until some time after this did we become acquainted with her husband; a big stolid looking Finlander, who turned his eyes away from us like a shy child when we spoke to him for the first time.

"I do the speaking for him," Minna explained. "He understands what you say but he no like to speak."

"It easier for woman than man," she went on to say. "Woman go into service like me; live with nice lady and gentleman. They not understand when woman speak Finnish, so woman learn quick to speak like them. Man, he go to work in quarries. Lots more Finns just like him so he go on talking Finnish just same as when he's in Finland."

It was on this occasion that we first heard about "Cousin Fanny," who, like Minna, had gone to work for an American family while still new to the country and its ways. "She once make very big mistake," Minna told us. "Everything all right until lady have to leave my cousin Fanny to work alone. Before lady go out she point to big clock hanging on wall and then make signs with her hands. She want Fanny to eat lunch at 12 o'clock but Fanny think that lady mean for her to clean clock, so she scrub it well inside and out. It very hard when people not understand each other."

Conjecturing that the clock might have been a hair-loom we were inclined to agree with this remark.

Minna seems to have any number of relations. You may walk into her home any Sunday afternoon and find every chair occupied by a "cousin, a sister, or an aunt." Nearly always they refrain from looking at you, keeping their eyes for the most part fixed upon the floor. This is particularly true of the husbands who occasionally accompany them. Most of them come from the cottages in the rather unlovely vicinity of the quarries, where the men are employed during the greater part of the year.

But Minna loves the trees and fields and the like to be where she can grow things, so that although when we first knew them Pietari was working in the quarries with the other men he had already found a home for himself and his family in the lane; the little lane which goes up hill and down dale across the pastures until it loses itself in the woods beyond.

The people of the neighborhood were not altogether pleased when these strangers moved into their midst. It seemed an intrusion, for all along the way one hears names that are to be found in the oldest records of the district. Minna's nearest neighbor traces his descent back

through the generations to the forbear who sailed over the sea from England and became the first schoolmaster in the settlement. At heart he and his wife are kindly people but there is a pride of tradition that erects an invisible barrier between the "natives" and newcomers.

We were strangers ourselves, and Minna must have felt a bond of sympathy, for whenever she came to work for us she would bring a bunch of flowers or some other offering from her garden, and she always seemed pleased if we stayed to talk for awhile when we went to get milk or eggs. Her bright smile and cheery, "How do?" were bestowed upon all alike, and although her industry became the byword of the community she was never too busy to perform a kindness. But it was several years before she and her family were spoken of in any other way by the older residents than as "the Finns at the corner of the lane."

There came a day when circumstances took us away from this part of the country, and when we returned after the absence of a year or more we found Minna's little cottage empty. It had been painted and renovated almost beyond recognition. In reply to inquiries we learned that our friends were living in the cow barn.

Minna came out to greet us, holding in the crook of her arm the new baby we had not seen before. Two of the older children smiled a welcome and then retreated shyly to the shelter of her skirt. She laughed as she answered our questions.

"We have to move out of the cottage," she explained, "because the owner want now to live there himself; so Pietari clear out the barn and make it all clean. He put whitewash on walls and we stay here until he builds us nice new house."

She saw no reason for commiseration; "I like myself in this place very well," she told us. We were anxious to know what had happened to the previous occupant of the barn. "Where is your cow, Minna?" we asked.

"She quite happy and comfortable, too," was the reply. "She live in shelter underneath barn. She not mind at all." Minna's new house now stands on the summit of the hill for everyone to see; a solid, substantial looking structure that somehow reminds one of Pietari himself. It is built of stone from the quarries and already appears as a fitting part of the landscape. The other day Minna took me inside and showed me the extent of her husband's handiwork.

"Some day," she said, "we have new furniture, too." Already the greater part of the floor is covered with rugs woven on her own loom during the long winter evenings. Folded away to await the coming of the new furniture there are gayly colored bed covers and strips of embroidery that came from Finland. "They make me remember my father's and mother's home," she said, as she was showing them to me. Then she pointed out that from her own doorstep she can look across the sea toward the north.

Already her neatly planted vegetable plot gives promise of ample provisions and her flower beds are a mass of color. The distant tinkling of bells proclaims the fact that Minna's three cows are on their way home from the pastures to be milked. Persistent industry and cheerful adaptability seem to be carrying Minna and her family toward comfort and prosperity.

One of all her neighbors is now beginning to appreciate the fine qualities of this blue-eyed Finnish woman. Some of them have visited her in the new home and not long ago, when I was talking to a woman whose ancestors helped to make the history of New England, I learned that she had taken care of Minna's baby one evening while the two parents went with the older children to a festive Finnish gathering in the village. "I told her I'd just as lief as not take my mending up to her house at any time," she said.

The smile had won. G. C.

The Week in Geneva

GENEVA

THERE are 100,000 Swiss living in France who, like all other strangers living there, naturally dislike the laws of August and December, 1926, which increased the charge for the Cartes d'Identite and made it necessary to renew them every year. Protests were made by the Swiss and other governments against such a "tax on strangers" as contrary to the observance of treaty rights, and the charge has now been reduced to 100 francs for visitors, who pay the full tariff, and forty francs for salaried workers, students, artists, etc. And now, as the identity card need not be renewed for two years, it can hardly be called a very serious tax. Indeed, the sum for the Permit de Séjour, which the stranger who resides in Switzerland has to pay, is on a higher scale, for it has to be renewed every year. In addition there is a small fee which must be paid before permission can be obtained to work. In these circumstances it does not appear that the Swiss have any grounds for complaint against the new French regulations.

Should those addicted to alcoholic liquor be interned as a menace to themselves and their neighbors? Six Swiss cantons have already answered this question in the affirmative. St. Gall, the pioneer in the crusade against intemperance, having passed a law in 1891 to this effect, the Canton of Valais followed suit with a more elaborate code in 1906, and laid it down that the person who by his habitual intemperance either compromised his own situation or that of others, might be thus taken care of. In Valais, too, a man may be forbidden to enter a saloon, while in Bale-Ville people may be interned who are incapable of managing their own affairs, who expose their families to misery, are a danger to the public, or who make a disturbance.

The object of all this is preventive; the intemperate person is placed under control in the hope of correcting his bad habit. And in this way quite a number of unfortunate individuals have been restored to a proper sense of their responsibilities. There is, in fact, much to be said for the system, which the Grand Council of Geneva has now been invited to consider. It must not, however, be supposed that the Swiss Cantons which have passed these laws have a particularly intemperate population. There is less intemperance in Switzerland than in many other European countries. But the Swiss people have a high ideal of social service.

Is the cause of votes for women making headway in Switzerland? This question is of particular interest because the Council of Bale-Ville has passed a resolution in favor of a revision of the Constitution in order to effect this reform. It is true that the resolution was passed only by a majority of five votes, 66 to 61. But all the progressive parties voted for it, the Socialists, the Christian Evangelists and the Communists, who had the support of three Radicals and four Liberals. The interest of this vote lies in the evidence which it appears to afford as to the swing of the middle class vote toward woman suffrage, for it was the Radicals and Liberals who turned the scale. The Council of the city will now prepare a law on the subject, and if passed it must again be put to the popular vote. But it must be remembered that it is only a question of municipal franchise, and present indications are that it may be a long time before women get the parliamentary vote in Switzerland.

There have always been holiday courses at Geneva in connection with the university for the study of international affairs, but so far there has been no permanent organization of this kind. It is now proposed to set up a university institute which will offer to students and the public generally a better opportunity of studying the work

of the League of Nations and its international reactions. The personnel of the institute will be composed of a small number of professors of different nationalities in order to mark the international character of the instruction which will be given. It will work in close connection with the University of Geneva, the professors of which will assist in the courses of lectures by well-known experts on international relations. M. Manthoux, formerly head of the political section of the League of Nations, will preside over the new institute, which will be administered by a council of five members, who will include the chief of the Federal Department of the Interior, the president of the Department of Public Instruction of Geneva, the rector of the university, M. Osten Unden, of the University of Upsala, Sweden, and ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of that country, and Vernon Kellogg, the American member of the Committee for Intellectual Co-operation.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor does not hold itself or its newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Yankee Clipper" and the Horn

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: When reading the criticism in the MONITOR of the motion picture, "The Yankee Clipper," I was struck by the sentence: "The heavy storm is encountered by the Yankee Clipper after passing the Horn." I do not in any way criticize the writer, but as an old sailor who has traversed those seas in his youth and knows the locality well, I would like to know how a sailing vessel could make the long leg against contrary trade winds across the Pacific Ocean around Cape Horn.

The old sea-clippers used to leave harbor during the months of the favorable monsoons, northeast being gentle and fair, for the homeward passage. After sailing through the China seas and safely navigating the most difficult portion of the hemisphere, they would emerge through the Sunda Straits, which separate Sumatra from Java, into the Indian Ocean, proceeding as best as the strength of the prevailing monsoons would permit, toward the African coast. Then, after battling bravely against contrary winds and currents of the Agulhas Bank, they would double the famous Cape of Good Hope, and so on to the southeast trades with squared yards, as the song tells, "Rolling home past St. Helena."

Sailing along with fair wind would at last bring the ship into the doldrums, with its variable winds and calms, which delayed many a clipper. After pulling and hauling the yards to catch each breath of wind for some days, the glad northeast trades would come bounding along to send the ship on her way to the westward and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream.

Making westward, but avoiding the Bahamas, they would finally make a landfall on the coast of the United States, sometimes at Cape Hatteras, or according to the direction of the wind experienced, at some point farther north. Then they would haul up for Cape Cod and Boston Bay, keeping a good lookout for the Boston pilot.

Anyone who has had this experience will not forget it, however long a time between the ordeals.

Unfortunately, with the passing of the old sailorman some of the episodes depicted are not true to facts, and they leave one who has had the experience cold.

I have not seen the picture, and I only draw attention to the fact that no sailing vessel coming from China ever negotiated the passage around the Horn. One of the old-time whalers might have done the trick, in a humdrum existence of searching for whales.

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